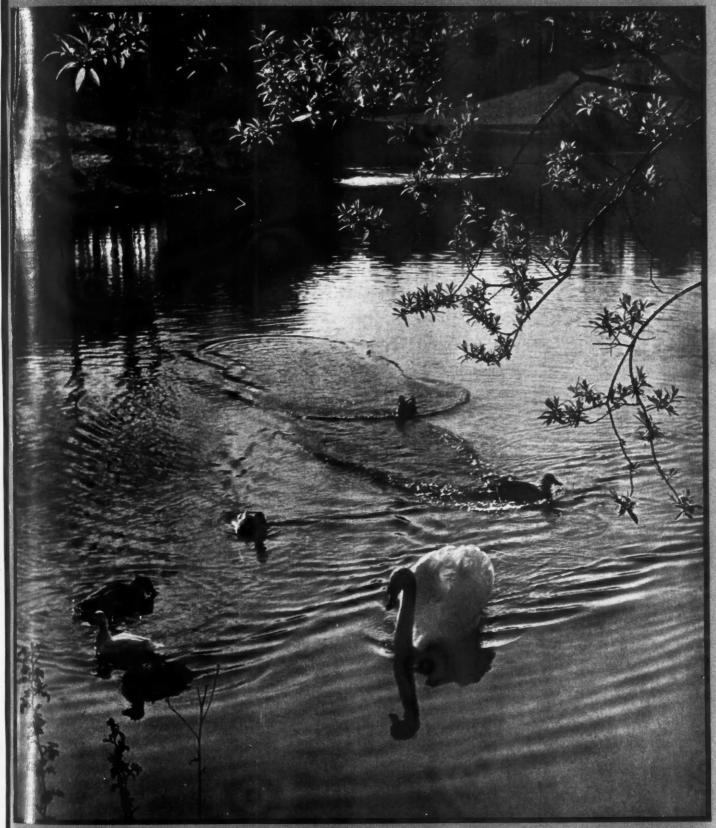
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Vol. C No. 2586

AUGUST 9, 1946

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For Sale by Auction in September (unless pre-viously sold privately). Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirenceste, Cirenceste (Tel.: 334/5).

Dollar Street, Cirencester

Friday, August 23, 1946, at 3 p.m., at the Black Horse Hotel, Horsham WEST SUSSEX

rds the Surrey bo



Billingshurst 8 miles, Pet-worth 8 miles, Haslemere 8 miles. 2 rec., 3 bed., batter room, kitchen with "Esse" cooker, etc. Telephone. Main water. Septic tank drainage. Garage. Delightful gardens with 2 garden rooms, loose boxes, Character cottage. Paddock and grassland. IN ALL 13½ ACMES
Details of JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 37, South St., Chichester (Tel.: 3443). By direction of D. D. Mitchell, Esq.
WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION
The picturesque old Cotswold Residence
THE LONG COTTAGE, CHEDWORTH, GLOS.
7 miles Cirencester, 8 miles Cheltenham.

WEST SUSSEX

A RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION (William and Mary with later additions.) In perfect order throughout. Entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, domestic offices with maid's room. Telephone. Central heating. Main services. Outbuildings with garage for 3 and stabling. Delightful and beautifully kept gardens and grounds. Very excellent bungalow. Paddock. In all about 5 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000 (open to offer).

Confidently recommended as an outstanding property. Details of the Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 37, South St., Chichester (Tel.: 3443).

COTSWOLDS

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

Stone-built and stone-tiled Residence known as "THE ABBEY," WINCHCOMB, GLOS.

Standing in about 10½ ACRES of grounds of historical interest and containing 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices. Garage and stabling. Main PRICE £8,500

Further details from JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester (Tel.: 334/5).

Stone built, with stone tiled dormered roof, with sunny aspect and wonderful views, comprising 3 sitting rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 attics, bathroom, kitchen and scullery. Excellent water supply. Partial central heating. Small vegetable garden.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) by JACKSON STOPS, at the Old Council Chambers, Castle St., Cirencester, on Monday, September 16, 1346, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: Sewell, Rawlins & Perkins, Cirencester.

By direction of Executors.

WILTSHIRE DOWNS

G.W.R. main line station 2 miles, 7 miles Devizes, 17 miles Marlborough, 19 miles Salisbury.

17TH-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE WITH 5 TO 74 ACRES KNOWN AS EASTERTON MANOR

Three reception rooms, bathroom, 6 bedrooms, 8 cottages, farm buildings, accommodation land, pasture and arable and woodland.

For Sale by Auction in 11 Lots at the Castle Hotel, Devizes, on Thureday, August 22, 1946, at 3 p.m. (unless sold privately meanwhile).

Solicitors : Messrs. Douglas Grant & Dold, 331-333. Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Joint Auctioneers: Messre, FERRIS & CULVER-WELL, 4, Market Place Devizes (Tel.: 37), and Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester. (Tel.: 334/5.)

By direction of Sir Ronald Garrett.

STOUR LODGE, BRADFIELD, ESSEX





VIEW FROM THE HOUSE OVER THE STOUR ESTUARY.

nor 3121 (3 lines)

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48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.I

BERKS

Under 40 minutes by express rail to Town. 250 ft. above sea. Adjoining extensive Common,



A completely Modernised

OLD MANOR HOUSE .

Ten bedrooms, 4 bath., 4 reception rooms. Oak floors.

Main water and electricity, central heating. Charming grounds. Garage. Two cottages.

PRICE £15,500, WITH OVER 4 ACRES

Highly recommended by WINKWORTH & Co., Mayfair, W.1.

WILTS

600 ft. above sea level. Lovely south views. Close to village and bus route.



Ready for immediate occupation. A skilfully enlarged

PERIOD RESIDENCE

Seven best bed., 4 bath., 3 staff bed., hall, 3 reception rooms. Fitted basins. Polished floors. Main services. Central heating. Terraced grounds with hard court.

PRICE £20,000 WITH 6 ACRES

Owner's Agents: Winkworth & Co., 48, Curzon St., W.1.

KENT

Near the coast and first-class golf. Station 11/2 miles.



A very interesting modernised old

GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE

Nine bed and dressing, 2 bath and 4 reception rooms, up-to-date conveniences. Stabling, garage. Flat and Cottage. Pleasant grounds with swimming pool.

PRICE £10,000 WITH OVER 30 ACRES View through WINKWORTH & Co., London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SUSSEX-COODEN BEACH

2 miles from Bexhill; under 10 miles from Eastbourne. 3 minutes from the Golf Club House and 5 minutes from the sea. Electric service to Victoria.



An attractive MODERN RESIDENCE approached by a gravelled drive.

Oak panelled lounge hall, morning room, oak panelled dining room, sak panelled dining room, sun parlour, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Domestic offices with servants' sitting room. Central heating. Independent hot water. All main services. Telephone with extension. Half panelled oak staircase. Garage. Detached staffcottage (hall, living room, 2 bedrooms).

Well laid-out GROUNDS of about 13/4 ACRES PRICE, FREEHOLD, £12,000

Furniture, fixtures and fittings can be taken at valuation.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (42,019)

WORCESTERSHIRE

1 mile from main line station. beautiful unspoilt country with fine uninterrupted views. Georgian house in nicely secluded situation approached by a drive In beautiful u Delightful



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Com-pany's electric light. Cen-tral heating. Excellent water supply (main avail-able). Septic tank drainage. Ample stabling and garage accommodation. Entrance lodge. Well-timbered gar-dens and grounds with large kitchen garden and parklike pastureland.

ABOUT 32 ACRES FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION
Sole Agents: Messrs. E. G. RIGHTON & SON, Estate Agents, Evesham; and
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (42,549)

By direction of R. N. Seldon, Esq

WEST SUSSEX. FOOT OF SOUTH DOWNS 1 mile West Ashling. 2 miles Bosham Station. 5 miles Chichester. BALSAMS FARM, WEST ASHLING

An excellent Dairy and Corn-growing Farm, with an at-tractive farmhouse

3 reception rooms, 5 bed-rooms, and bathroom. Good water supply. Private electricity plant. Modern drainage. Ample buildings and cowsheds.

2 cottages. Pasture and arable land. ABOUT 193 ACRES

Let on a yearly tenancy at £241 per annum.

FOR SALE by Auction as a whole at the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester, on Sept. 4, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. HAWKER & WEBB, Bank Chambers, 185, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.I. Auctioneers: Messrs. SRIDE & SON, Southdown House, St. John's St., Chichester; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, (Particulars 1/-.)

HERTS.

10 minutes station (main line). 45 minutes to town. Delightful position, high ground facing south, sheltered and secluded. An attractive modern Residence on two floors

Hall, cloakroom (h. and c.) and w.c., 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), domestic offices. All main services. Telephone. 2 garages.

Matured gardens including tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, rose and kitchen gardens, orchard, meadowland, fine old trees, in all



NEARLY 3 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £6,750
Vacant Possession on Completion.
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(Established 1882)

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1. STATION ROAD, READING: 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

By order of Executors

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE, HEADLEY, NEAR NEWBURY

Newbury 31/2 miles.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE

in a pleasing rural situation with beautifully timbered grounds and park-like meadowland, in all 9 ACRES, with lodge at entrance,

Three reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, main electric light, partial central heating. Garage for 3 cars.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (unless an acceptable offer is received meanwhile.)

400 feet above sea level on the Berkshire Hills. KILN FARM, UPPER BASILDON, NEAR READING A QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE

with 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Cottage. Extensive buildings and 121 ACRES. (The farm is let on an annual Michaelmas tenancy).

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON AUGUST 27, 1946

Unexpectedly for Sale owing to owner going abroad.

WEIR GRANGE, HENLEY-ON-THAMES

Occupying a choice situation on one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames with magnificent views upstream towards the Park Place Woods.

A CHARMING RIVERSIDE HOUSE

(recently entirely redecorated inside) of medium size. A beautiful garden of **2** ACRES, double garage, etc.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON AUGUST 27, 1946

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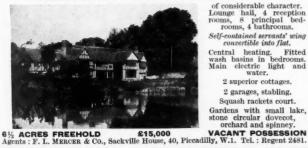
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SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

WORCESTERSHIRE. NEAR BROADWAY AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON
Occupying a delightful position on outskirts of picturesque hamlet with views to Cotswold
Hills, and within 2 hours of London by express.

ELIZABETHAN PERIOD MANOR HOUSE



of considerable character.
Lounge hall, 4 reception
rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Self-contained servants' wing convertible into flat.

Central heating. Fitted wash basins in bedrooms. Main electric light and water. Central

2 superior cottages. 2 garages, stabling. Squash rackets court.

HERTS. CHILTERNS. AN UNUSUAL HOME.

THE SUBJECT OF SPECIAL ARTICLE IN "HOMES AND GARDENS."
Artistic Tudor-style House in lovely setting, 1 hour London. Oak panelled lounge with gallery, dining room, study, 3 double bedrooms, maid's bedroom, 2 bathrooms. Separate servants' quarters in bungalow, living room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Companies' electric light and water. Garage. Delightful gardens and woodland. 8 acres Freehold. 10,000 gns. Vacant Possession. A choice little property in perfect condition. Recommended as something unique.—Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

BUCKS. CHOICE POSITION AT BEACONSFIELD ON GRAVEL SOIL.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE with spacious and lofty rooms, extremely well planned, in excellent condition and unusually well built. Near shops, station and cinema. 3 reception rooms with parquet floors, 6 bedrooms with fitted wash basins (h. and c.), 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Companies' electricity, gas and water. Main drainage. New water softening plant. Double garage. Delightful gardens, 2½ acres Freehold. 29,500, offers invited.—Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

VER 40 MILES FROM LONDON, preferably W. or S.W., with minimum of
4 bedrooms. Likes Hants, Glos, Oxon, Wilts or Devon. Enough land for seclusion.
Will pay good price for something really attractive and easy to run. Possession October.
—Details to Capt. H., c/o F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
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6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

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Lovely views. 200 ft. up on southern slope.
3 miles county town of Hereford. Hunting, trout fishing, golf, shooting
LUGWARDINE COURT, LUGWARDINE
COURT, LUGWARDINE
Company

l-known county seat of Freehold tenure. St halls, 3 reception and garden rooms, loggia, rooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, 3 bathroo Stone-built Georgian Residentia, 9 principal bed and dressi soms and offices.



Company's electric light. Own water supply. Modern sanitation. Double lodge, cottage. Stabling, garage, farmery.

Beautifully timbered and inexpensive gardens and parklike paddocks of about 38½ acres and 1½ acres enclosure of arable land. With vacant possession except part land, cottage and lodge.

Solicitors:
Messrs. LE BRASSEUR & Co.,
Gloucester Chambers,
Newport, Mon.

For Sale by Auction in 2 lots at the Shire Hall, Hereford, on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1946, at 4 p.m. (unless sold privately beforehand). Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (Regent 8222); or from the Land Agent's Col. G. E. INGHAM, F.A.I., Estate Office, Pontypool.

HERTS-RADLETT FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

ain line station. In the Tudor style of architecture. In a rural positi



Panelled hall, morning room, panelled dining room, lounge opening to sun room, panelled dining room, lounge opening to sun lounge, usual domestic offices, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 garages, All main services, Charming gardens, tastefully laid out with fine hard tennis court. 2 heated greenhouses, Kitchen garden. 1n all just over 1 ACRE

Price £7,500 Freehold

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Artington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (Regent 8222); or DOUGLAS STRATFORD & CO., 31, King Street, Luton (Phone 2953).

NORFOLK-ON COUNTRY ESTATE

20 miles from Norwich, 10 from the coast.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

in sheltered position. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 baths. Maids' rooms.

Company's electric light. Own water. Central heating. Garage. Bungalow. Greenhou

Delightful grounds. Walled kitchen garden. Paddock. In all about 6 ACRES.



RENT £250 PER ANNUM ON LEASE

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SURREY-WALTON-ON-THE-HILL

CHARMING RESIDENCE DESIGNED BY A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT

Lounge hall, 2 spacious reception rooms, staff sitting room and good offices 8 bedrooms (several with wash-basins), 2 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

Well laid-out gardens of about 1 ACRE



PRICE FREEHOLD £9,000 A gracious house at a reasonable figure.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (WIM. 0081). BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

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DORSET
A Sound Agricultural Investment.
THE WESTON MANOR ESTATE
miles Bridport and Beaminster and 4 for

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2½ miles Bridport and Beaminster and 4 from
Crewkene and 15 Dorchester.
Including WESTON MANOR HOUSE
AND HOME FARM with VACANT POSESSION. Four USEFUL DAIRY AND
STOCK FARMS. Valuable accommodation
landsand woodlands, in all about 716 ACRES.
At present producing an actual RENT ROLL
OF \$1,081 PER ANNUM.
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION as a
whole or in 14 Lots at the Bull Hotel, Bridport, on Wednesday, August 28, 1946, at
2.30 unless previously sold by private treaty.
Full particulars and plans (26 per copy) from
the Solicitors: Messrs. FARRER & Co., 66,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, the Auctioneers:
MESSRS. LOFTS & WARNER
41, Berkely Square, W. I (Gros. 3056), or the
Local Agent, B. M. LOWE, Land Agent,
Oswestry, Salop (Oswestry 443).
KENT

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RENT
Between Sevenouks and London.
CUDHAM HALL, CUDHAM, NEAR
SEVENOAKS
Valuable Country Residence, 8 principal and
5 secondary bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 3 reception, ballroom, ample domestic offices. Co.'s
water and electricity. Central heating.
Garages, stabling, etc. Gardens, grounds,
paddock, etc., in all about 12 acres. Possession
in December. Suitable for Guest House,
School, Nursing Home, etc. Auction at
London Auction Mart (unless sold privately),
August 14, 1946. GEERING & COLYER

EXCHANGE

ertistic Residence, lovely garden, fruit trees, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception, breakfast room, kitchen: perfect condition; central heating throughout, for 4-5 Bedroom Residence of character, Georgian or similar style, small garden, nearer London.—Box 445

WANTED

HARTFIELD, SEVENOAKS AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS (between). Wanted, BRIDGE WELLS (between). Wanted, Period House, all modern conveniences, 4 reception, 8-12 bedrooms, 10 to 100 acres.— Write Box 319, c/o Pool's Advertising Service, Aldwych House, London. Aldwych

SHROPSHIRE-HEREFORD, Welsh borders or Monmouthshire. Small Property in secluded country.—Box 444.

WANTED

ONDON WITHIN DAILY REACH.
Wanted by ex Army Major, modernised
Cottage or House to rent. Willing to work on
farm at week-ends.—Box 442.

farm at week-ends.—Box 442.

NEAR WINCHESTER OR NEW FOREST OR BANBURY, within easy reach of market town and near village, to purchase or rent, modernised well-appointed compact Country House, 3 rec., 5-7 bedrooms, principal rooms good size. Garages, stabling, cottages, some land. Main services.—GIBSON, Belmont, Wood Lane, Leeds, 6.

WEST COUNTRY. For retired professional man. Small House, 3-4 beds, rural district within 15 miles sea preferred. All main services. Garden.—STAPLE, Tonbridge.

bridge.

W OR S.W. ENGLAND. Required, freehold Cottage or Small House of character. Two reception and 3 or 4 bedrooms.
About an acre ground. South aspect essential
and high ground preferred. Quiet location in
attractive country is sought, distance from
town and station not being important. Vacant
possession needed within reasonable period.—
Replies to E. C. FARMAN, 1, Dalmore Avenue,
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FOR SALE

BLETCHLEY, NEAR, 1 hour London. Country Residence, 8 bed., 2 baths, 5 reception rooms, cottage, barn, stabling, attractive grounds, paddocks, 18 acres in all. Main electric and water. £6,750.—Box 443.

Main electric and water. £6,750.—Box 443.

CARSHALTON BEECHES, SURREY.
Most fascinating, picturesque, modern
Thatched Residence in pretty half-acre
garden. Floors, doors and all other joinery
throughout in finest weathered oak. Four
bedrooms, 2 reception. Studio 32 ft. x 18 ft.
All labour-saving offices. Two garages, etc.
Bargain at £5,750, freehold.—Sole Agents:
MOORE & Co., Surveyors, Carshalton, Surrey.
Tel.: Wallington 2606.

Tel.: Walington 2000.

FRINTON-ON-SEA. Detached Residence on sea front and adjoining golf course. Eight bedrooms, 2 reception, study, 2 bathrooms, attractive grounds of about 2½ acres. Garage for four cars. £9,000 freehold. Also other properties for sale at Frinton, from £2,000.—Apply, John W. Fisher, Station Road, Clacton. Tel.: 346.

High wycombe. On high ground.
Attractive Residence in ½ acre ground.
Four bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, offices. Garage. Gas, electric light, main water. Telephone. Freehold.—Apply, G. F. BEDFORD, F.A.I., 24, High Street, High Wycombe (Telephone 388).

FOR SALE

EASTBOURNE (MEADS).
Residence of character, 4 s.c. fl.
vac. poss., with garden. Freehold.
T., 28, Bedford Grove, Eastbourne. Detached £7,500.—

T., 28, Bedford Grove, Eastbourne.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. For sale, thoroughbred Stud Farm, approximately loacres. Some paddocks at present under cultivation. The buildings include good house, two cottages, 38 loose boxes, stallion box, forage barns and garages. Water laid on. View by appointment. Early possession by arrangement.—Write, Box 959, REYNELLS, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Arrangement.—Write, Box 959, REYNELLS, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

KENT WEALD. A mile from old-world town. Georgian Family Residence, 7 beds., 4 rec., ample offices, mod. conveniences, courtyard stabling. 52 acres parkland, ring fence. Ideal Guest House or private Golf Club.—Price and particulars, apply BURTEN-SHAW, Valuer, Tenterden.

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Berks. Tel.: 777.

NEAR GODALMING. Small modern Country Estate on high ground 2 miles from main line station. A well-planned Residence containing 5 rec. (including billiards or nusic room, 9 bed., 1 dressing room, 2 bath. All main services. Modern drainage. Lodge and 2 cottages. Double garage, open barn, etc. 10½ acres including 2 paddocks. £12,500 with vacant possession of the whole.—Apply, Sole Agent: RAYMOND WOOD, Godalming. Tel.: 920.

Tel.: 920.

SELSEY. Sun trap, all mains House. Two sitts, 2 single, 2 double bedrooms, aquare hall, large bath., sep. w.c., electric kitchen, water heated electric and coke boiler. One minute sea. Small garden, garage. Highest offer over £3,500.—Box 441.

SOMERSET. 13 acres. Excellent Dwelling House, good outbuildings, 6 bed, dining, lounge, study, etc., bathroom. Price £6,500.—W. J. Tolley & Hill, Estate Agents, 58, Baldwin Street, Bristol. 'Phone 20562.

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SOUTHERN COUNTY. For sale as a going concern, a high-class Country Hotel, fully licensed, with good restaurant and bar trade. After very many years of successful occupation, present owner is considering retirement.—For particulars write Box 364, c/o Pool.'s, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2.

SUFFOLK (NEAR STOWMARKET).

Attractive Country Residence, part out beamed, in own grounds. Three reception, 4 bed, dressing room, bathroom, usual offices. Electric light, telephone, cottage, good outbuildings, orchard, 2 paddocks, 12 acres. 25,000.—Box 340.

SUSSEX. Suitable for school, hotel or

SUSSEX. Suitable for school, hotel of institution. Situated close to station and bus route in pretty village near Horsham Well-built residence with large, light rooms 4 reception, 12 bed., 2 bath, ample offices 6 or more acres. £8,000.—Apply, RACKHAM AND SMIRI, 31, Carfax, Horsham. Phone 311 and 312.

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TO LET

DERBYSHIRE. Part picturesque Farm house to be let furnished. W.C., hot water electric light. 4 gns. a week. Reduction man helps on farm.—Box 405.

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SLE OF ARRAN, SCOTLAND. To let the following Lodges and Stalking on the Arran Estate: (1) Dippin Lodge for the months of July, August and September Lodge contains three public rooms and severe bedrooms. Rough shooting and trout fishing. (2) Dougarie Lodge for the months of July and August. This lodge contains three public rooms and eleven bedrooms. Rough shooting, trout and sea fishings. (3) Stalking. Ten stags from September. Hotel accommodation only.—For further particulars, please apply C. F. SWAIN, Arran Estate Office, Brodick, Scotland.

C. F. SWAIN, AFTAIN ESTATE UNICE, DIVULON, SCOTLAND.

READING (CLOSE TO). To be let, furnished, charming Country House. Eight bedrooms, 5 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms, central heating, ample garaging and stabling. 3 acres of gardens and tennis court. Tenancy 12 months from August. Rent 20 guineas p.w.—Apply, DEACON & ALLEN LTD., 37, Connaught Street, Hyde Park Square, London, W.2. Tel.: Amb. 1066.

SURREY, 23 MILES LONDON, 800 FT. UP. Two Flats, 5 and 4 rooms (3 extra rooms available). Large house converted. Owner living separate wing. Three acres grounds. What offers?—Box 372.

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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST. PICCADILLY, W.1

Near MAIDENHEAD

In a secluded position cl and with south

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE completely remodelled and modernised at considerable expense.

Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Main Electricity and Water. Central Heating.
Cottage, stabling, 2 garages.
Well-disposed grounds including rose garden, orchard, kitchen garden, pasture, etc.

The River Bourne runs through the grounds which extend to ABOUT 51/2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £10,500 WITH VACANTI POSSESSION.

Inspected by Sole Agents : Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER (17,709)

ISLE OF WIGHT

In the lovely Totland Bay district occupying a magnificen position with uninterrupted sea views from practically every room.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE brick built and in splendid order throughout. Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms All Main Services. Central Heating throughout Two garages and usual outbuildings.

The gardens have been beautifully kept, and there are ennis and croquet lawns, herbaceous borders, fine kitchen garden, etc., in all ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,750 Inspected and strongly recommended by Messrs. OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (17,677) GLOS AND WORCS BORDERS

Occupying a picked position, high up and commanding wonderful views of the Cotswold and Malvern Hills.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE BUILT OF COTS-WOLD STONE

approached by carriage drive with picturesque lodge.



Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main Electricity and Water. Radiators.

Two cottages, substantial range of outbuildings. Grounds of remarkable beauty with fine variety of forest and ornamental trees, lawns, tennis court, rose garden two kitchen gardens, etc., in ali ABOUT 5 ACRES.

FREEHOLD ONLY £8,500. EARLY POSSESSION. Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,724) HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS

ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED BRICK BUILT RESIDENCE

known as

WIDBURY HILL, WARE

containing 3 reception rooms, 10-11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

All Main Services.

SUPERIOR ENTRANCE LODGE

Stabling of 4 loose boxes, large garage with billiards room over. Well-timbered grounds with partly walled kitchen garden, vegetable garden, orchard, an area of market garden land, the whole extending to about 12 ACRES. To be Sold by Public Auction at a later date (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin$ Street, Piccadilly, W.1.

5, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)

Established 1875

LIMPSFIELD COMMON

Oxted 11/2 miles. Perfect seclusion. Distant views.



WELL-BUILT HOUSE

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, main electric light, gas, water and drainage. Garage and Well-timbered stabling. gardens,

ABOUT 31/2 ACRES

POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.

For Sale by Auction in October (unless sold privately beforehand).

Auctioneers: Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Gro. 3131)

SOUTH CORNISH COAST

3½ miles from Par Junction, 6-hour express train service, Ideal yachting coast. Good deep harbour.

CEDRON HOUSE, FOWEY

A modern architect-designed House, Facing south-west, overlooking harbour and sea. Amidst some of the most picturesque seenery. Eight bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, dining and drawing rooms. (The living rooms can all be thrown into one.)

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER & DRAINAGE

Charming gardens. Garage for 2 cars. For Sale by Auction at the Fowey Hotel on September 5.

Vacant possession on completion.

Joint Auctioneers: Messis. Bellamy & Partners, 22, Grants Walk, St. Austell, Cornwall, and Messis. Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Gro. 3131)

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

MAGNIFICENT POSITION ON SURREY HILLS

WALKING DISTANCE OF STATION. ELECTRIC SERVICES TO CITY AND WEST END.



L PLANNED HOUSE OF DISTINCTION WELL

erected a few years ago quite regardless of expense. 4 reception, 6 bedrooms (some with basins), dressing room, tiled bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES ARE CONNECTED.

Garages and useful outbuildings

GARDENS A REAL FEATURE. Stone-paved terraces. Lawns, shady trees. ABOUT 2 ACRES IN ALL

A DEFINITE OFFER OF £8,500 WILL BE ACCEPTED

The approximate cost being considerably in excess. Early Vacant Possession.

Personally recommended with every confidence by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

HANTS-BERKS BORDERS. Handy for Staff Colleges. Bus services to Wokingham (electric trains to Waterloo). LONG LOW HOUSE ("n. 2 floors) built or red brick, roof of handmade sandfaced tiles. 4 reception, children's playroom, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, First-class repair. All services, Garages, Delightful gardens, Fine forest trees and woodland in all about 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD £8,000 or near offer. Possession on completion.

SUSSEX HEIGHTS, between Tunbridge Wells and the coast. SMALL MODERN HOUSE OF PECULIAR CHARM, entirely upon two floors. Magnificent views, Beautiful lounge with door to loggia and garden. Dining room, conservatory, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Main water, electricity and gas. Garage, Matured grounds of NEARLY 6 ACRES, paddock and woodland. FREEHOLD £7,500 or close offer. Immediate possession.

SEVENOAKS. Close to station. Very fine position LUXURIOUS MODERN RESIDENCE (Georgian LUXURIOUS MODERN RESIDENCE (Georgian style) built of brick. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms (basins), 3 bathrooms. All services. Central heating. Garages, Cottage (6 rooms). GARDENS OF SPECTACULAR BEAUTY. 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £7,000. Vacant possession. A further 6 acres can be purchased.

184. BROMPTON ROAD. LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, **HORSLEY & BALDRY**

Kensington

EGYPT FARM, WARBLETON, SUSSEX

Gentleman's attractive Tudor House of character full of old oak, in excellent condition. Three reception, 5 bed., bath. Pretty garden, orchard, good buildings, ties for 26 dairy cows, 97 ACRES good land well watered by streams (14 arable, 10 woods, 73 grass). POSSESSION September 29. To view 'phone Rushlake Green 267. Eastbourne 12 miles, Hastings 16. In conjunction with A. BURTENSHAW AND SON, Auctioneers, Hailsham (Tel.: Hailsham 315).

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Bentall, Horsley & Baldry, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

Just Offered. Will be sold very quickly. ESSEX, NEAR HERTS. BORDER



Charming Queen Anne Farmhouse

3 reception, study, 6 bed, bath. Main water. Co.'s electric light. Central heating.

Picturesque range of buildings. Very fine modern garage for 4 cars. 100 feet tomato and heated greenhouses. Inexpen-sive gardens. Paddock. Pasture and fertile arable. About 15 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £7,500 Immediate inspection advised. BENTALI, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Tel.: Ken. 0152)

Unique Opportunity. Guest House and Farm in LOVELY WYE VALLEY Near interesting and historical and Farm in LOVELY WYE VALLEY
Near interesting and historical old town.
Almost 100 ACRES mostly grass of splendid quality, Residence of character with
much old oak and absolutely up to date.
2 reception, 5 bed, bath (h. and c.). Main
electric light. Free gravitation water (no
pumping). Electric cooker. Triplex grate.
Cottage and ample buildings.
Now carrying well-known herd of pedigree
British Friesians; also excellent for horses.

FREEHOLD ONLY £7,500

Live and dead stock optional as a whole or in part. Bargain and should be seen at once. Apply immediately: Bentall, Horsley and Baldry, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

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25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

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FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET

an. Picked position amidst lovely sur ndings south of London



well-built Modern

Well-Built Modern

Residence
containing 7 bedrooms, 2
dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms,
domestic offices including
kitchen with Aga and servants' sitting room. Main
electricity and water suppiles, gas connected,
" modern drainage.
EXCELLENT COTTAGE,
GARAGES, STABLING.
Picturesque garden with
paddock and woodland.

PRICE £7,000 WITH 6 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

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(D.1284)

OVERLOOKING WINDSOR GREAT PARK

This pleasing Residence occupies a picked position well back from a quiet road approached by 2 drives. Hall, 3 reception and billiards room, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 8 bathrooms, servants' wing with 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Central heating throughout.
Main electricity, gas and
water, modern drainage.
Garages, stabling, large
playroom, etc., gardens and
grounds of about 7 ACRES



FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Further land and 5 cottages available if required.

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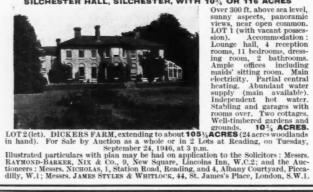
44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE. S.W.1

WHITLOCK JAMES STYLES &

(2 lines)

By order of Executors. HANTS & BERKS BORDERS

11 miles from Reading, 8 from Basingstoke, 12 from Newbury.
SILCHESTER HALL, SILCHESTER, WITH 10% OR 116 ACRES



Over 300 ft. above sea level

WIMBLEDON COMMON

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LAMPTON, PARKSIDE GARDENS
One of the finest properties in this favourite locality. Remarkably secluded. Long
low modern House. Avenue drive approach. 2 floors only. Lounge hall, 3 reception
rooms, 12 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating. Garages.
Cottage. Gardens of great beauty of 4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE
privately or by Auction on September 25.—Auctioneers: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK,
44, St. James's Place, S.W.I. (Telephone: Regent 0911).

A Property of Outstanding Architectural Merit & Charm A Property of Outstanding Architectural Merit & Charm Historically interesting and only 44 miles from London. This lovely XVIIth-century House has been sympathetically enlarged and restored. Magnificent lounge hall, 45 ft. x 14 ft., 4 fine reception rooms (2 about 40 ft. x 14 ft. 6 in. and 50 ft. x 19 ft.), 16 bedrooms, 9 bath-dressing and bathrooms, adequate offices. Company's water, electric light, complete central heating. Garages, stabling, 2 flats and lodge. Beautifully timbered gardens with hard and grass tennis courts, lake of ½ acre, indoor swimming pool, squash court and barn theatre, in all about 20 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.—Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents: JAMES SYLES AND WHITLOCK, 44, 85. James's Place, London, S.W.I. (Reg. 0911.) (L.B.21271)

WHITLOCK, 44, 85. James's Place, London, S.W.I. (Reg. 19911.) (L.IK.212(1))

OVERLOOKING PURLEY DOWNS GOLF COURSE CAIRNSMORE, PURLEY DOWNS ROAD

400 feet up, with delightful open views, yet only 12% miles from London. Soundly constructed and attractive House with short drive approach and sunny aspect. Hall, 3 reception and billiards rooms, 7 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, bathroom, adequate offices. All main services. Partial central heating. Garage. Delightful gardens of 2½ ACRES. Freehold for sale privately or by Auction on September 25.—Auctioneers: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 0911).

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EDWARD SYMMONS (EDWARD A. SYMMONS, P.A.I., P.A.S.I. JCHN A. JOHNS, F.V.I., 36, BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1

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RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER AND CHARM bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Garage, Gardens approx.

2 ACRES

Basins, Maple floors,
PRICE £8,250 FREEHOLD
Apply, EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

DEVON



MODERN ARCHITECT DESIGNED RESIDENCE 6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, scullery, etc. Oak strip floors. Double garage. Delightful ornamental gardens of 4 ACRES
FREEHOLD £6,250 VACANT POSSESSION Apply, EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

BUCKS.



Attractive modern cottage-style Residence in delightful woodland setting. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Pergola. Central heating. Oak floors. Basins in bedrooms.

// ACRE. Wooded Grounds.

PRICE 44,250 FREEHOLD

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Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London Grosvenor 2861

PICTURESQUE OLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE 13 ACRES £11,500 OXON-BERKS BORDERS. 10 miles Oxford. Nicely away from but convenient for main road with bus route. Charming old brick, stone and tile House in excellent condition and full of old oak. Lounge Hall, 2-3 Reception, 4 Bath, 6 Bedrooms. Main electricity and power, central heating, telephone. Garages, workshop and stores. Staff rooms. Inexpensive garden, crazy paving. Hard Tennis Court. Orchard (over 100 choice trees). Kitchen garden and grassland, including Riverside Garden with landing stage and BOATHOUSE. Recommended.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (16,138)

NEAR ST. GEORGE'S HILL AND WEYBRIDGE HEATH. 25 minutes Water-loo. CHARMING RESIDENCE. Lounge hall, 3-5 reception, 2 bath, 9 hed and dressing rooms (easily divided). All main services. Telephone. 3 garages, stable, flat. Seeluded grounds, tennis and other lawns, kitchen and fruit gardens and woodland about 6 ACRES.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (20,717)

85 ACRES
27,500
SOMERSET. Lovely country 8 miles Yeovil. Superior Farmhouse, modernised, shortly). Garage, stabling, farm buildings, including cowshed for 12, etc. Land mostly pasture, some arable, and few acres wood. Would sell with live and dead stock, etc.—Tresidder & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,709)

TUDOR FARMHOUSE, COTTAGE AND 18 ACRES

BERKS (between Didoot and Wallingford). Charming small character Residence with oak beams, open fireplaces. Hall, 2-3 reception, 2 bath, 5 principal bed. Staff Cottage, 3 bed, bath, sitting, etc. Main electric. Aga cooker. Picturesque barns, garage. Lovely gardens and pasturcland. £12,000.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (16,237)

WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER

CRAWLEY (Tel. 1, 3 lines), SUSSEX

SUSSEX

JAMES II PERIOD COTTAGE

3 miles main electric line station.

5 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom. Garage, etc. Renovated, modernised, perfect repair. Artistically converted music room. Service cottage (let) and 25 ACRES of pasture and woodland, delightful garden. All mains. Completely secluded. Present hands past 20 years.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

SUSSEX-SURREY BORDER

2 miles main line station

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Substantially built. 6 bedrooms, 3 reception, billiards room, 2 bathrooms. A lodge, excellent outbuildings. Charming garden, orchard, tennis court, paddock, in all 6 ACRES. Main services.

FREEHOLD £9,500 OR TO RENT £400 P.A.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

For further particulars and appointments to view please apply: WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER, Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, as above.

Telegrams: i, Agents, Wesdo, London.''

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341 (10 lines)

By direction of Lt.-Colonel Julian Fisher, C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE MANOR HOUSE, KING'S SUTTON, NEAR BANBURY

Within 3 minutes' walk of a main G.W.R. Station and 5 miles from Banbury.

GENUINE TUDOR RESIDENCE



in first-rate state of repair, easy to maintain, and with excellent offices. Hall, 3 reception rooms, school-room, 13 bedrooms, 3 bath-rooms, excellent offices, etc. Main electric light. Good water. Central heating. Modern drainage. Gardener's cottage. Bungalow residence, stabling, garage, lovely old-world gardens and park-like lands. For sale with about 66 ACRES.

Vacant possession of the residence, cottages, grounds, etc.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents: Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Folio 5486.

By direction of the Trustees of Mrs. Boger.

THE WOLSDON ESTATE, CORNWALL Close to the Cornwall and Devon border, a short distance from the village of Antony.

ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED RESIDENCE



Overlooking and surrounded by well-timbered lands, and abutting on an estuary where excellent wild fowling is obtainable. It contains hall, 3 reception rooms, conservatory, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bath-rooms, good domestic offices

Company's water, electric light and power, modern drainage. Stabling, garage, lodge, cottages. Old-world gardens and grounds, grass and hard tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, etc.

The estate comprises about 142 ACRES, which includes Sunwell Farm, a Small Holding, and Accommodation Land.

Holding, and Accommodation Land.

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN SEPTEMBER (unless previously disposed of privately) by Messrs. D. Ward & Son and John D. Wood & Co., acting co-jointly.

Further particulars of the Auctioneers: Messrs. D. Ward & Son, 11, The Crescent, Plymouth, or John D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

ON THE SURREY HILLS, CATERHAM

Not far from bus route, station and shops,

THIS CHARMING MODERN HOUSE in a pleasant situation.

Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services. Garage.

Extensive gardens. Hard tennis court. Swimming pool. Covered squash court. Kitchen garden. About 21/4 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION at the Valley Hotel, Cater-ham, at 6.30 p.m., on August 14, unless sold privately beforehand.



Auctioneers: Batchelar & Son, Caterham. John D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (22382)

Bu direction of the Exors.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND DORKING

Guildford 4 1/2 miles, Godalming 5 miles.

IDEAL FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION

Fine and picturesque residence containing 5 reception rooms, 16 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, good offices, Esse cooker, servants' hall, etc. Electric light, central heating, ample water.

Charming gardens and grounds, kitchen garden, etc., lodge, 4 service cot-tages, small farmery, garage and stabling.



Extending in all to about 48 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £18,000

(22403)

Central 9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799
AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET. LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Farebrother, London"

CAMBERLEY

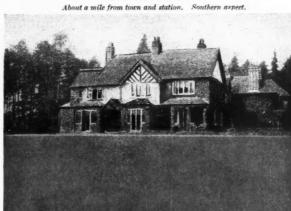
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 3 STAFF ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

MAIN SERVICES.

TWO BUNGALOWS.

GARAGE AND STABLING.



Well-timbered grounds with lawns, tennis court and extensive kitchen garden, in all about

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD £9,500

(subject to contract).

Further particulars from Agents : Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Cen. 9344.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.I (Euston 7000)



5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W. (Reuent 4685)

SEACROFT, COODEN BEACH, BEXHILL-ON-SEA

A really attractive modern House in the Sussex farmhouse style with hall, magnificent sun lounge, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,

Central heating. Main services. Fitted basins in bedrooms, GARAGE (2 CARS). SOLIDLY BUILT BATHING CHALET. LAWN FOR TENNIS, ETC.

To be sold by Auction on September 11 next. Offers to purchase privately are invited.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. Gordon Green & Webber, 11, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, and Maple & Co., Ltd., as above.



23, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

HANFORD ESTATE, BLANDFORD, DORSET

Lovely part of the county, 4 miles bianafora, easy reach of patienty.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE



Original Jacobean House

In a wonderful state of preservation.

Many panelled rooms and other period features. Completely modernised with electricity, central heating. Nine principal bedrooms, staff rooms, 8 bathrooms, magnificent hall, and 3 reception rooms.

SET WITHIN OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND FINELY TIMBERED PARK. HOME FARM (at present let) with good house and buildings. Several cottages.

Valuable woodlands.

ABOUT 750 ACRES

The estate is bounded for 2½ miles by a river affording excellent fishing.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN LOTS[IN]SEPTEMBER

Auctioneers: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

BERKS. OWN TROUT STREAM



CHARMING SMALL HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER

Six beds. (all with basins, h. and c.), 2 baths., 2 rec. rooms. Main electric light and power. Central heating. Gardens a feature.

FOR SALE. £7,500 WITH 21/2 ACRES

Immediate inspection advisable. Sole Agents: Wilson & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Chartered Surveyors

WATTS & SON

WOKINGHAM, **BERKS. Tel.: 777**

A GENUINE OLD QUEEN ANNE DOWER HOUSE

known as "THE OLD HOUSE," HARE HATCH, BERKSHIRE, with convenient sized accommodation and standing AMIDST SUPERB GROUNDS.

31 miles from London. 45 minutes by train.





Auction Sale at Wokingham on September 3, 1946.

Auctioneers: Messrs. Watts & Son, Wokingham. Tel.: 777. Solicitors: Messrs. Blandy & Blandy, 1, Friar Street, Reading. Tel.: 3066.

MANOR GARDENS, BINFIELD, BERKSHIRE

These very fine MARKET GARDENS occupying a prominent position and comprising walled garden, heated glass, heated and cold frames, orchard and soft fruits, very fine buildings, DWELLING HOUSE.

To be offered for Sale by Auction at Wokingham on September 17.

Auctioneers: Messrs. Watts & Son, Wokingham. Tel.: 777. Solicitors: Messrs. Wilson & Berry, Bracknell, Berks.

EAST SUSSEX

ecluded JACOBEAN STYLE RESIDENCE with HOME FARM. Principal suite, 4 other bedrooms and personal servants' suite, 4 reception rooms. BUNGALOW, FINE BUILDINGS, STAFF FLAT, FARMHOUSE AND HOME FARM of 137 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION.

£16,000 FREEHOLD

NEWMARKET

SALE OF IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTIES

By direction of Captain J. A. O. Walker.

" HILLSIDE", SIDE HILL

A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE with long frontage to Heath Road. Three reception rooms, 9 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Excellent Garage Block with Flat over.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE AND ANNEXE

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE containing 4 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices, together with a LARGE WELL-STOCKED GARDEN 3a. 1r. 28p. as a whole or in 3 Lots.

By direction of the Executors of the late Washington Singer, Esq.

Close to the Race Course

THE COTTAGE, FALMOUTH AVENUE

Large hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent stable block with rooms over.

MEDIUM SIZED GARDEN 2r. 20p.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT NEWMARKET ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1946.

Particulars from the Auctioneers

MESSRS. BIDWELL & SONS

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
Head Office: 2 King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely and Ipswich, also at 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1;
or in the case of "The Cottage," Falmouth Avenue, also from Messrs, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, Mount Street,
Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

COUNTY KERRY

Amidst the Kerry Mountains and Killarney Lakes.

ATTRACTIVE PERPETUAL LEASEHOLD AND PART FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE ON THE BANKS OF



including the WELL-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE

ARD-NA-SIDHE

(11 bedrooms), a 5-roomed cottage, farm and other outbuildings, in all covering

ABOUT 20 ACRES

A really outstanding property of exceptional charm, at a most reasonable price.

VACANT POSSESSION, owner going abroad. Full particulars from

HAROLD MAYHEW & CO.,

Solicitors, 57, Calthorne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15, and MESSRS. WHITE & MEARES

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WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING.

Reading 2920 & 4112

UNSPOILT COUNTRY. 5 MILES READING.

CHOICE MODERN HOUSE

Two floors only. Hall, cloaks, 3 sitting, 9-10 bedrooms (basins, h. and c.), 4 bathrooms, electric light, Co.'s water, stabling, garages.

garages.
od gardens, woodland
and pasture, about
30 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £12,500

Agents: Wellesley-Smith and Co., as above.



HANTS AND WILTS BORDERS, on fringe of New Forest. Lovely country, delightful views, Salisbury 10 miles. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, COTTAGE TYPE RESIDENCE, grounds of Acree (4 woodlands), 4 reception, 6 bed., 3 dressing. 3 bathrooms, Aga cooker. Garage for 2, stabling, cottage. Central heating. E.I. 210,000.

BOURNEMOUTH & MILES. Wimborne 5, close station. 26,000. FREEHOLD. MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, delightful wooded grounds, 2 ACRES. Lounge, hall, 2 reception. 4 principal and 2 sec. bed., bath h. and c., w.e., offices. Co.'s water and gas. Phone. E.I. available. Garage. Productive kitchen garden MYDDELTON & MAJOR, F.A.I., 25, HIGH STREET, SALISBURY

c.4

OFFICES

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION OR COMMERCIAL USE

FOLKESTONE AND DOVER

In delightful country yet close to bus route

HANDSOME AND IMPOSING RESIDENCE

5 large and lofty reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 4 bath-Main water and electricity. Fitted wash basins. Garage and good outbuildings. Fine gardens and grounds, paddock and an acre of woodland.

ABOUT 19 ACRES. FREEHOLD £9,000 VACANT POSSESSION.

Remainder of estate, about 415 acres, consisting of good farms with houses, farmeries and cottages (all let), can be purchased if desired for an additional £9,000.

Harrods Ltd., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806).



BUCKS, BEDS AND NORTHANTS **BORDERS**

Amid rural surroundings, 6 miles main line station, then



REGENCY HOUSE WITH MOATED GARDEN

Four reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services, electric heating. Garage 3. Stabling. Beautiful gardens with moat, also walled garden.

ABOUT 3 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000

Also Farmery with cottage and farm of about 104 acres can be had if required with vacant possession.

OR PRICE £10,500 FOR THE WHOLE

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

HASLEMERE, SURREY h/c.3

About 11/2 miles from Haslemere Station and about 550 ft. over sea level with grand views



A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Standing in its own grounds of 9 ACRES

It is in excellent order, beautifully fitted and easily worked. The accommodation comprises 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall and playroom (the reception rooms have polished hardwood floors), billiards room.

GARAGE FOR SEVERAL CARS. CENTRAL HEATING CO.'S SERVICES.

TWO COTTAGES (VACANT POSSESSION)

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807; and Haslemere 953/4.)

£4,500 FREEHOLD c.1 PANGBOURNE, BERKSHIRE

1 hour Paddington, 51/2 miles Reading.



VERY ATTRACTIVE RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE

2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS AND WATER.

Small garden and lawn on river frontage with landing stage.

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 810.)

> HINDHEAD h/c.3

About 800 ft. over sea level, convenient for shops and 'buses to Haslemere Station, '70 minutes Town from House.



A COMFORTABLE MATURED HOUSE

in a very good repair, on 2 floors, standing in its own largely natural grounds of 3 ACRES

6-8 bed and dressing, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, maids' sitting room.

2 garages.

FULL CENTRAL HEATING. CO.'S SERVICES.

PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490, Extn. 807; and Haslemere 953/4.)

CANTERBURY AND c.2 FOLKESTONE

In the beautiful Elham Valley, noted for scenic beauty,



GENTLEMAN'S SMALL PLEASURE FARM

XVIIth-century House with 2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. A Bungalow with sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, also a Labourer's Cottage of 4 rooms. Outbuildings and fine old barn.

Pretty gardens with tennis lawn; woodland, arable and grass land, in all about 40 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £8,000

VACANT POSSESSION

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SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

In lovely woodland setting near station and under 1 hour London Bridge or Victoria Stations.



£6.500 FREEHOLD ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom,

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY, WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Garage and garden with orchard.

ABOUT 11/4 ACRES

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 810.) BOURNEMOUTH:

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C No. 2586

AUGUST 9, 1946



Harlip

MRS. CELIA WINIFRED HERBERT

The engagement of Mrs. Herbert to Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Graham, R.N., was recently announced. Mrs. Herbert is the younger daughter of Mr. Christopher Roundell, of Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, and of the late Lady Maude Roundell, and a grand-daughter of the fourth Earl of Leitrim

COUNTRY LIFE

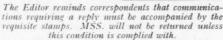
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FARMING CONTROLS

OW far can good husbandry be enforced on farmers and landowners by the directions of county committees? This is the question to which the Government will seek to provide a satisfactory answer in the agricultural legislation which is to be put forward in the next session of Parliament. War-time experience has proved the capacity of chosen members of the farming community to give effective leadership in good husbandry, assessed in terms of high production over a short term of years. The emergency phase has not yet passed, and few will dispute the need for maintaining the authority of the war agricultural executive committees, although it is an appalling thought that they will, according to the Minister, need to employ a staff of 10,000. The farmers, landowners and farm-workers on these committees. while acting as the Minister's agents, now have a direct responsibility to the organisations that nominated them for the Minister's choice. new committees are not, however, to last for longer than it will take the Government to put through legislation, so the field is open for alternative suggestions.

In a booklet entitled The Control of Husbandry, issued by the Institute of Agrarian Affairs (Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.), Mr. J. P. Maxton discusses the future of the county committees. He points out that the control function has been only one of several services performed by them. They have been responsible in addition for giving technical advice, pro-viding auxiliary labour for farmers, undertaking cultivation and harvesting for them, and farming large areas reclaimed from dereliction at considerable cost. Much of what the war-time committees have been doing should not be continued indefinitely, and it cannot be taken for granted that they would command universal support in the isolated task of establishing a minimum standard of efficiency in peace-time farming. Societies, local and national, for the improvement of farming are accepted readily enough. What is new is the authority to set and enforce a standard.

Mr. Maxton says, truly enough, that more is needed than the creation of a nominated body with statutory power to detect and put a stop to bad farming. The police method is not enough. There is much to be said for insistence on technical qualifications in those who are to farm and the establishment of a professional code and a professional outlook. All this will take time, possibly a generation. As an immediate measure to supplement the dictatorial powers of committees, which are likely to pass out of fashion, Mr. Maxton suggests that the committee which directs a farmer's course of management should also undertake some of the financial responsibility and risk of the concern. In other words, the committee which gives the orders deemed necessary in the interests of good

husbandry should share the consequent loss or profit. The farmer concerned would be taken into a working business partnership. This was indeed the usual practice of the progressive landlord who took a close interest in the farming and fortunes of his tenants in the days before his position was stereotyped under the Agricultural Holdings Acts. How would this idea work in practice? Some farmers, especially those of the old school who most need guidance in modern technique, would find irksome any partnership with an official body, but the possibilities of some such plan are worth careful consideration.

PUCK'S SONG

WHO would not on a summer day
After the gallant sun pursue his way,
Follow the bee to where the foxgloves swing
Or sweep the willows on a swallow's wing,
Or by the reedy fringe of woodland pools
Dart with the dragon fly from out the cools
Of shade into the light, to pause and quiver
Where sunbeams catch the ripples on the
river?

Or follow flying shadows as they pass Over the yellow cornfields and the grass Of windswept hills, weary at last, to leap Down to a world of larks and drowsy sheep And in the rustling grasses fall asleep?

ELIZABETH STAHEL.

THE REGENT'S PAVILION

Royal Pavilion initiating the Brighton HE Queen's and Queen Mary's visit to the Regency Festival was symbolic of the full circle taken by fortune's wheel in connection with that remarkable building-a reversal further illustrated by the refurnishing of its exotic halls, if only for a fortnight, with much of their original splendour. For it is exactly a century since its contents began to be removed following on Queen Victoria's last sojourn there in 1845 and as a preliminary to the sale of the site and buildings by the Government to the Town of Brighton in 1849-50. It was a good bargain for the purchasers—£53,000 for what had cost in land and buildings alone over £375,000. Yet almost immediately this fantastic product of one of Britain's most glorious hours fell into disrepute, and long remained a distinctly offwhite elephant. Since 1927, however, largely owing to the interest taken by Queen Mary and the devoted care of Mr. H. D. Roberts, a better informed policy of sympathetic restoration has gradually prevailed, culminating in the ephemeral festival rendered possible by the King's of much of the original furnishings from Buckingham Palace. In the article on pages 250-2, Mr. Arthur Boys canvasses the desirability of the Pavilion's being permanently restored as a national monument. For that to happen the State would have to buy back what was sold, assuming Brighton were a willing seller, which is unlikely. better and more practical course would be for the Corporation, now that the Regency Festival has clearly shown the widespread interest taken in the historical aspect of Brighton, to shoulder its responsibilities as guardian of a unique monument, and to cooperate actively with the Brighton Regency Society and, perhaps, the National Trust.

THE THREAT TO MOSEDALE

ANOTHER clash between the supposed requirements of partly industrialised West Cumberland and the amenities of the Lake District as a whole is revealed in the decision of the Cumberland County Council to press for the construction of a large-scale reservoir in Mosedale, the valley between Crummock Water and Loweswater. The Friends of the Lake District, who oppose the plan, point out that powers already exist which could be used for obtaining from Crummock Water all the domestic and agricultural supplies which Workington and Cockermouth desire, and that without submerging yet another mountain valley. When West Cumberland was scheduled in the Distribution of Industry Bill as a "Development Area" it was already largely protected by interim planning schemes made by the Cumberland County Council. Later, however, when Mr.

Dalton, at the Board of Trade, accepted an amendment to exclude the area from the Bill the County Council at once changed their attitude and the amendment was, on their initiative, refused by Mr. Dalton's successor The perils attending an attempt to treat the area as required both for industrial develop ment and for preservation as the nucleus of most important National Park must be obvious Any further interference with Ennerdale-which the Board of Trade are pressing Mosedale must be opposed on principle by all w wish to see the National Park project carried out. It will, no doubt, be said by the Count Council and their supporters that the econom well-being of West Cumberland is just as mud a national asset as the grandeur and beauti of the Lake District. All their opponents mantain is that the two are not ultimately ince concilable; that when schemes for attaining le one mean the destruction of the other the should be abandoned in favour of alternative plans, even though the national exchequer has to pay the difference.

TIMBERS SCARCE AND PLENTIFUL

S yet there seem to have been no reports A that the distribution of beer is imperilled by a lack of birch wood to make the shives obungs of barrels, nor are skittles seriously threatened by a shortage of the apple woo which is their favourite medium. But question and answer in the House of Commons reveale that the elegance of Englishwomen may suffe because beech wood is scarce: sixty per cent. certain kinds of shoe heels are made of beech and a general shortage of that timber is nov admitted, though more may (it is hoped) be obtained from Germany. The idea of beech obtained from Germany. The idea of beecl being so scarce that enough cannot be found fo shoe heels sounds a little fantastic, but it ma be recalled that Russia has (or had two month ago) failed to collect sufficient suitable timbe willow is normally preferred) to make artificia limbs for her war-maimed millions. touches tragedy. Most of these timber shortages have, at least for graceless non-sufferers, a slightly comical air: for examples, the lack of teak because the Japs' dispersal of the stock of working elephants in Burma has not been made good, and the demand for stinkwood in South Africa—a demand so keen that unprecedented prices are said to have been paid for old wagons incorporating lengths of that unsavoury timber. The war, of course, brought an exceptional demand for some woods such as the highest grade Sitka spruce; yet, despite a sixyears' conflict and the cutting of imports to a minimum, this country still has an almost unsaleable surplus of the lower grades of oak, and in at least one chalk-down forest most of the fence-posts and many of the gate-posts are of -which suggests that there is little demand for that superb if awkward timber.

RENT CONTROL LEGISLATION

HE passing of yet another Rent Control Act, dealing in this last case with furnished lettings, though it may secure the citizen from certain forms of exploitation, adds to the complexity as well as the volume of legislation dealing with rent restriction, and presents vet another series of conundrums for land ord and tenant. No wonder that M.P.s should be plagued with posers for the Minister of Hea th useless questions as a matter of fact-for the Courts alone can decide such matters as whether premises are let as a separate dwelling, or whether they are furnished; whether it is "reasonable" to allow a landlord to receiver possession of a controlled house, or whether "suitable" alternative accommodation is available; or whether "greater hardship" will be caused by granting an order for recovery than by refusing it. Bearing these facts in mind, the short Summary of the main provisions of the Rent Restrictions Acts just issued by the Ministry of Health (H.M.S.O. 3d.) will probably persuade people who are in doubt that the soone they take professional advice in such complex matters the better. Apart from solicitors, local authorities have now powers to give information about these Acts, but nothing that is said at a local authority's office, of course, is binding on the Court, a fact which it is well to remember.

A Countryman's Notes

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g on ber. By Major C. S. JARVIS

In July I departed from the rivers of Dorset and Hampshire, where constant wet weather had caused the levels to rise beyond the height consistent with successful fishing, and travelled to North Wales, which is usually a particularly rain, corner of Great Britain, where I found the opposite state of affairs. I must admit these conditions were not general all over the Principality because, in the valley in which I was staying and fishing, my host is dependent for both lighting and heating on a hydraulic electricity plant run off a mountain stream, and to those in search of a dry droughty climate compare ale to that pertaining to the Sahara I can recommend the installation of the water-power syst m of generating electricity.

syst m of generating electricity.
In the river fed by the same catchment area had not been a flood suitable for the upward run of salmon and sea trout for a month or more, a statement which will probably sound fantastic to those readers who live in the south of England, and in the big pool below the house I got to know all the inhabitants intimately during my many visits to it with the rod. It always seems to me that salmon and sea trout. whose further progress upstream is barred by a fall over which they cannot pass owing to lack of water, are suffering from boredom and intense irritation. Their movements in the pool are suggestive of those of some choleric railway traveller who has missed his connection at a small railway junction and has to while away an hour or more by stamping up and down the platform, making spasmodic visits to the bookstall to ascertain if there is anything readable on the counter and equally futile visits to the buffet to see if there is anything fit to drink. It is even more exasperating for the salmon than for the railway traveller, as the fish has to wait longer, and all the time he is painfully conscious of the fact that every day he is losing condition and his silvery sheen is being replaced by the dull reddish hue which may be attractive in a kipper, but in which the king of fish does not look his best.

AMONG the temporary inhabitants of the pool "junction" was George I, who was about 18 lb. in weight and who made a slow circle of the pool every fifteen minutes and registered his intense irritation by jumping straight out of the water in each corner in turn. George II, who was slightly smaller, took matters more calmly, and his little outbursts of annoyance consisted of a rush along the surface of the water roughly every hour. George III, who was either a grilse or a big sea trout, and who was about the 4 lb. mark, was the only fish in the pool which managed to find some amusement, as his spasms of rage, which took the form of head and shoulder plunges, always occurred somewhere in the vicinity of my fly, or that of some other hopeful angler, and I imagine he obtained some satisfaction from the futile strike he caused. George IV, a small silvery sea trout, who on account of his size had managed to arrive later in the "junction" than the others, made vertical "lepps" in the fastest part of the shrunken run at the head of the pool presumably to study the lie of the land above, and the angler on the rocks nearby, and I expect he muttered to himself each time: "I can't understand why that fool stays here waving his rod over this damned pool when, unlike us, he could get away from it.

HAVE a suspicion that the salmon on the stretch allotted to me had a lot to put up with, as just below there was a series of pools and runs in which a number of "very keen" anglers fished all the hours of daylight and most of the hours of night; and some of them were very



J. A. Carpenter

THE PACK-HORSE BRIDGE

funny fishermen. I was particularly interested in the tactics of two who had solved the problem of how two men can fish with one rod. At the spot selected by these disciples of Izaak Walton a light trestle bridge crossed the river, which at that point was a series of small deep pools connected one with the other by little foaming runs through to the rocks, and No. 1, the rod wielder, stood on this bridge with his bait, which was either a bunch of worms or a prawn, in the largest of these pools, and which was maintained in the correct position by a large cork acting as a float. I know the float is a necessary adjunct to pike and other coarse fishing, but I have never previously seen it employed for salmon. No. 2, whom we will call the observer, was seated on the rocks by the side of the pool, and it was his task to signal to No. 1 to raise or lower his rod so that the bait remained about two inches from the snout of the waiting salmon. Sooner or later the fish would open its mouth to yawn from excessive boredom, whereupon No. 1 angler on receipt of the signal from No. 2 would immediately lower his rod an inch or so, the bait would be carried into the opened mouth and patience would be rewarded.

In the interests of science, or possibly from ordinary inquisitiveness, I am afraid that I inconvenienced a sexton beetle rather seriously—fatally in fact. I had extracted a dead mole from a trap set in the brussels sprout rows, and on resetting the trap I forgot to remove the body. The following morning when I visited the

trap, which was not struck, I found that the dead body had disappeared; but on the spot where I had left it there was a slight mound of newly-turned earth—obviously a grave—which heaved slightly while I was looking at it. About half an inch below the surface, as I expected, I found the body of the mole, and beneath the mole one solitary sexton beetle, registering extreme annoyance by a rigid drawing-in of its legs and antennæ. As it seemed to me incredible that one small insect should be able to dig a grave for an animal approximately forty times its size, and possibly on account of jealousy because I and my family cannot draw a meat ration weighing five tons, or even five pounds, I filled in the hole, and left the mole on the surface as before to see what would happen.

THE next day the mole had disappeared again, and this time I found it over an inch below the surface with presumably the same solitary sexton beetle carrying on with his bull-dozing labours beneath. As on the first disinterment, there was no trace of another beetle, and the whole of the colossal work must have been carried out by the same stout fellow.

been carried out by the same stout fellow.

On the third morning the beetle had obviously changed his tactics to defeat me, for I found the mole buried almost vertically, instead of horizontally, with its hind-quarters well below the surface and its head nearly a spade's depth down. On this occasion I found two beetles below the mole, but, alas, one was dead, and, if I was really interfering with the

hard-working fellow in the interests of science, I do not feel that I have added much to human knowledge of the insect, for the mysterious death remains a case of "whodunit." I cannot say if an interloper tried to raid the ration and was killed by the rightful owner, if it happened the other way round, or whether my heartless behaviour caused the poor old excavator to die of overwork and his nearest relation inherited the mole. In any case the investigations have now ceased, as on the third exhumation the corpse was in such a noisome state that, even in the interests of coleopteral knowledge, I do not propose to go further in the matter.

In a contemporary journal there has been some correspondence about that now almost hackneyed topic, the high cost of deaf-aids which makes deafness a rich man's hobby, and whether the Ministry of Health should not organise centres where sufferers could be supplied with instruments at cost price—provided of course they are proved worthy of consideration by being in possession of an unemployment card. One of the letters in the corre-

spondence was from the head of a deaf-aid manufacturing firm and, in enumerating the various overhead costs of the business, he stated that patients must test the instrument in a sound-proof room, which is an expensive item. To a certain extent I agree with this, but it is much more essential that the patient should test it immediately afterwards in a room which is far from being sound-proof, and in conversation with someone who is not a skilled speaker into deaf-aids.

IN my early salad days as a deaf man, when I was innocent and gullible, I went to a hearing-aid emporium and, with an instrument clamped to my ear, held a conversation in a sound-proof room with a salesman who possessed a voice of such amazing clarity that he should have been employed by the B.B.C. as a news announcer. The result was marvellous, I bought the instrument and hurried home. When I tried it in the family circle in an ordinary room I found the deaf-aid threw the voice of a speaker to the opposite end of the table to that at which he was sitting; that it distorted the voices of

everyone to such an extent that I was not on speaking terms with my own wife; and that there were at least two people in the room who were not there at all, and whom I did not know. In addition the rattle of knives and forks on plates sounded like two billy-goats sparring on a corrugated iron roof, and my own breathing resembled the exhaust of a car when the silence has fallen off. By the end of the evening it was a question either of putting my name down for a vacancy in a mental home, or discarding the deaf-aid.

INCIDENTALLY I hear that the National Benevolent Society for the Deaf, which incorporates the Deafened Ex-Service Men's Fundan obtain for their patients a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. on nearly all reliable makes of instruments; that the Ministry of Health have appointed three committees to go into the question of helping those afflicted in some targible manner; and there is a rumour of a wonderful American deaf-aid to suit all forms of deafness which costs 40 dollars and which will shortly be available in this country.

THE REGENCY EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON & By ARTHUR BOYS



1. THE BANQUETING ROOM RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOUR. Furniture formerly in the Royal Pavilion lent by H.M. the King from Buckingham Palace

THE exhibition arranged in connection with the Brighton Regency Festival (July 27-August 10) has afforded a unique opportunity for visitors to obtain an idea of the character of the original decoration of the Royal Pavilion during its "palmy days"—as they literally were when the rooms were adorned with the Oriental fantasies in furniture and painting affected by the Prince Regent and his artists, of whom Nash is the best remembered. The exhibition has also enabled a comprehensive impression to be formed of the full range of Regency furnishing, predominantly classical in inspiration, displayed against less exotic backgrounds than those of the Prince's apartments.

Although not completed till 1820 the Royal Pavilion must be regarded as the last spectacular flourish of the pre-machine age. It was the railway engine which accelerated a decline that was already implicit in the decadent, if imaginative, quality of Regency design. The opening of the London-Brighton line a century ago made Brighton accessible to too many subjects burning with curiosity about their young Queen and her Consort, and the crowds which pursued Her Majesty if she ventured outside the confines of the Pavilion grounds forced her ultimately to abandon Brighton for Osborne, and the Pavilion ceased to be the Marine Residence of the Sovereign.

In 1850 Queen Victoria disposed of her uncle's fantastic establishment to the Brighton Corporation, with the result that to-day its main function is to be a centre for local occasions, for meetings of trade associations, for weddings, and popular dances. Under these circumstances it is difficult to preserve much of its historical atmosphere, and although during the last thirty years the Corporation, greatly assisted by gifts from Queen Mary, has s c-ceeded in restoring many interior details, expediency has always had to come first. If he same treatment had been applied to Hampon Court and Holyrood they would long ago have lost their hold on the imagination of the pub c. The room in which the Prince and Mrs. Fizherbert received the news of Trafalgar and of the death of Nelson has become merely the setting for a weekly whist drive or dance. Brighton Pavilion is a national responsibility which one feels should be vested in a more parmanent authority than a municipal body su ject to frequent changes and composed princi pally of local residents. One wishes that the Pavilion could be cared for by the National Trust, which has lately achieved at Montacule what the Regency Festival Committee has attempted for a brief two weeks at the Pavilion, displaying in the various rooms much of the original furniture lent by Their Majesties, together with a remarkable collection of Regency furniture from other sources.



2.—THE SOUTH DRAWING-ROOM. Furniture designed or inspired by Henry Holland for Southill Park, Bedfordshire, 1800-10; lent by Major Simon Whitbread

As an instance of what has been achieved take the Corridor; despite the layers of varnish which obscure the decoration a whole section of this gallery has sprung to life when some carved figures of Chinamen, similar to those originally there, are placed in niches which had stood empty for a hundred years.

Actually only a few of the original pieces

are back in the Banqueting Room and, through

the exigencies of the exhibition, are placed in line with other furniture round the walls. Yet the fact of there being any suitable furniture here at all enabled the most unimaginative to see that this exuberantly decorated room could have been lived in with great elegance and a considerable degree of comfort. One must mention the remarkably high quality of the rosewood sidetable, one of the original seven now in Buckingham Palace, designed by Robert Jones, seen beneath the centre panel in Fig. 1.

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Three of the large paintings and six narrow panels, removed when the Pavilion was sold, were later returned Queen Victoria. These were also the work of Robert Jones, who had been entrusted by the Prince Regent with the entire decoration of this great room. It is lit by one large central chandelier, 30 et in height, and four sm: ler ones, and additional light comes from eight

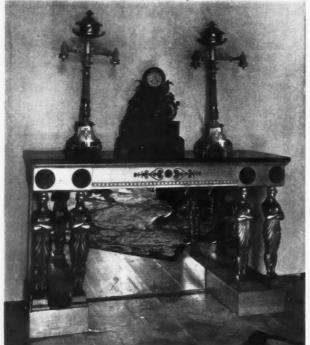
large lamps of dark blue Spode mounted in ormolu and supported by gilt dolphins. After standing in the Grand Reception Room at Windsor Castle for more than seventy years these returned to their original position when they were presented to the Corporation by King George V in 1920, and can now be seen in relation to many of their companion pieces. These include the fine Japanese lacquer cabinets with ormolu mounts procured by the Prince for

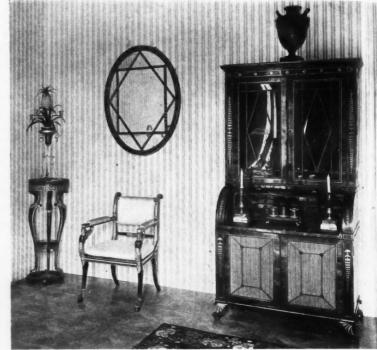
the Pavilion in about 1810.

In the South Drawing-room is displayed the furniture of the Drawing-room at Southill Park. The generosity of Major Simon Whitbread enabled the public to see at close quarters this beautiful furniture, so familiar to students of the period and looking as if designed for this very room. Although earlier than the actual



3.--A GREEN FLOCK-PAPERED DRAWING-ROOM. The porcelain pagodas and chairs in the Chinese taste were formerly in the Music Room





4.—GILT SIDETABLE DESIGNED BY THOMAS HOPE. Published in Household Furniture and Interior Decoration (1807) (Right) 5.—GROUP OF BLACK AND GILT FURNITURE, WITH BUREAU VENEERED IN ZEBRA WOOD

period when the Prince of Wales became Regent, these fine suites, designed by Henry Holland on pure classic lines and executed with superb quality, are undoubtedly Regency furniture at its best. Holland was, of course, the Prince's architect both at Carlton House and the original Royal Pavilion, of which this room is part, and the Southill furniture is similar to much that he designed for these royal residences. The decoration of the South Drawingroom is much less elaborate than the rest of the Pavilion, but it is far from being classic. That the beautifully restrained Southill furniture should have looked so well in these surroundings is another instance of the sympathy that usually becomes evident when contemporary work, even in widely different manners, is brought together.

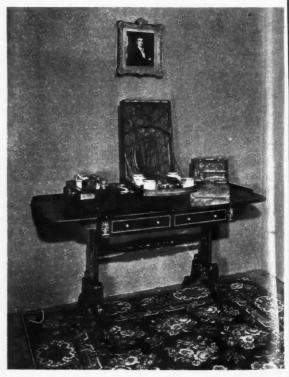
To those familiar with Nash's "Illustra-

tions," it is most interesting to identify the many pieces of furniture lent to the exhibition by H.M. the King. All those which came from the Pavilion are clearly recognisable in Nash's drawings.

In the North Drawing-room, which for the exhibition has been divided into several bays, are to be seen some of the very elaborately carved white and gold chairs made in 1817 for the Music Room (Fig. 3). In the same bay stand two of the Yung Chen porcelain pagodas also formerly in the Music Room and now in the possession of Sir Kenneth Clark. Also on exhibition in this bay are the two ebony and ormolu pier tables and two pairs of ormolu candelabra designed by Henry Holland for the Chinese Drawing-room at Carlton House. Almost the only exhibit not of English manu-

facture is the magnificent circular malachite table mounted with ormolu, lent by the Duke of Wellington. This was presented to the great Duke of Wellington by the Czar Alexander I. Among other possessions of the Iron Duke is to be seen the travelling canteen and dressing-case used by him through most of his life. It is one of the most vivid personal relics in the exhibition, bearing obvious signs of constant use, and one of the bottles still contains some of the rosewater with which the Duke used to bathe his eyes. Hanging beside the dressing-case is a water-colour double portrait of the Duke's two infant sons, by Charles Hayter. This water-colour, unframed and fitted inside the lid of the dressing-case, accompanied the Duke throughout the Peninsular War.





6.—A FIRE-SCREEN DRESSING-TABLE IN ROSEWOOD WITH BRASS MOUNTS AND INLAY IS OUTSTANDING IN THIS GROUP. (Right) 7.—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S CAMPAIGNING CANTEEN AND DRESSING-CASE. Lent by the Duke of Wellington

TREATMENT FOR A DOG THYROID

By N. DERMOTT HUNT

BOUT nine o'clock in the morning or, it may be, between half-past six and seven in the evening, if we have been forgetful, Grouse has his reminder ready. He sits up as close as he can get to my side and lays his head on my arm or knee, fixing dark beseeching eyes on my face. Should that fail to draw attention, his front paw makes a curving motion in the air before being pulled across my sleeve or lap. He is asking to be given three or four tablets out of a small glass bottle kept in the living-room. are the difference between life and death

Grouse is an English setter with a handsom pedigree. He came to us from a reputable ken els in the Midlands as soon as he was old enough to leave his mother. They

sent a description of him in advance. He has one black and one grey ear, a slight sprinkling of n marks on muzzle and legs brov and the usual silvery shine to his

He was a sturdy, healthy pup, adventurous always, brave and affectionate, and he has lived a regulated life. As an adult dog he has good exercise morning and evening, a meal of dog-meat, biscuit and green-stuff about six p.m. each day, and quiet sleep at night in a draughtless corner on a clean piece ne blanket, which is a cherished possession. Occasionally, he will offer it to a specially-favoured visitor and, sometimes, on waking, he will drag it to his master for the game of having it draped over his head so that he can shake and roll himself free, his tail threshing to and fro all the while in an ecstasy of amusement. The setter's characteristic and engaging wrinkling up of his lip in laughter has always been noticeable in Grouse, particu-

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larly when he becomes pleasantly surprised, as by the sudden appearance of someone he likes or when enjoying a joke. One of these is when he has been shut into a room or shed inadvertently, and is found at last after much calling, whistling and searching. He is usually just within the door, his face a-wrinkle with uncontrollable giggles and his whole body shaking with his delight.

He has always loved riding in a car and, in the old days, enjoyed frequent week-ends and holidays in the country on hills and moors. Invariably good-tempered and docile, his attitude towards others, human or canine, is one of candid friendliness towards well-wishers or controlled dignity in face of hostility. He has never started a fight, neither has he ever tried to evade one thrust upon him; and it must be admitted that his occasional way of setting to strange dogs tends to awaken their dislike and sometimes to anger them to the point of attack or flight. If the former, he will hold down a small dog with his paw until it is removed or he will ably defend himself against an equal or a bigger dog. Wire-haired terriers, Airedales and Scotties show unmistakable antipathy towards him. Relations with all spaniels are warmly friendly. When a pup, he was badly scratched across the face by a cat and he has warily kept clear of them ever since, using Cashie retices which are very furney to watch evasive tactics which are very funny to watch.

So he lived, normally and healthily; for the most part free of illness. A dog that caused less anxiety or trouble it would be difficult to find. There was one painful swelling on his head a long time ago and, infrequently, there is soreness between the pads of his feet. Once, while he was still young, he contracted distemper lightly and made a good recovery. It was the only bad illness of his life until an Army motor cyclist ran him down. The rider, a penitent and helpful man, turned out to be the son of a vet. He procured from somewhere in the neighbourhood an outsize Army lorry to take the injured dog, who had dragged himself under a bush just off road and was lying silent after his first dreadful screams of pain, to his home. No vet was obtainable on the spot, so the dog had to be driven to the nearest surgery to await its owner's return. That time a broken hind-leg was the trouble. It was set with great skill and healed perfectly so that it needs a close watch to decide which limb was damaged.

Looked at from the human viewpoint,

these have been the main events of the dog's life, apart from the general limitations and incidents due to the war. He was deprived of country excursions and missed them. He missed, even more, rides in the car and was so little reconciled to their absence that he would run

hopefully up to any car which drew up near him and gaze expectantly at the opening door. Once

GROUSE AT WORK

or twice he even managed to nip inside and was hauled out again with great difficulty amid whichever sort of apologies, embarrassed or amused, the situation demanded.

His regular life was maintained, but it was more circumscribed and monotonous. He endured all the blitzes inflicted on a big city and bore them with exemplary fortitude, except for one very bad fright when he was being hurried home from his evening exercise at the beginning of an air raid. A monster A.A. gun fired just as he passed the gun-site. He vanished at full speed into the dark and, as we found out afterwards, spent most of that noisy and explosive night in a police-station, where we had to exchange a shilling for him in the morning. On the whole, however, thunderstorms appear to have a more upsetting effect on him than had

any stresses of the war at any time.

Then, two and a half years ago, he began to flag. Imperceptibly his coat dulled and thinned; at the same time his body thickened. He rolled and rubbed a good deal and licked himself from irritation. The skin sometimes bled or looked inflamed and sore. His staring coat became more and more thin and sparse. He began to dislike exertion, spent much time lying inert and, at length, tried to avoid his regular walks. Head and tail drooped heavily as he moved slowly along, his body lumpish and unwieldy. The vet who saw him in the beginning, suggested that fleas or lice might account for the condition of his coat at the time. The usual shampooing was given but without any improving result, for his condition continued to worsen.

At last, a day came when he collapsed on the ground and could not get back on his feet. Heavy dog though he was, his master carried him home. He was re-examined, his state pronounced seriously anæmic and we were told that unless he were given a course of liver treatment he would die. Injections of liver concentrate were tried with enlivening effect. Dog-meat of any kind was most difficult to get at that time, but the vendor and his other

customers were all kindly sympathy and reserved what liver there was for the sick animal. Disappointingly, our hopes proved vain, for the dog's response dwindled, as if the stimulation had been a temporary spurt of energy from a worn-out organism. Again the dog collapsed.

Throughout, his patience, affection and attempted obedience to customary orders were

constant, in spite of a weakness and lethargy becoming extreme. His tongue would lick our hands, his head lie trustfully against our feet and his eyes follow our movements. Poor creature, all the long, silky feathers of tail, legs and undercarriage were gone; like a rat's, his tail hung black and naked. The day of his second collapse we brought him home and sat there with him weating for the lot and the lot legs has been also as the lot legs and the lot legs and legs are legs and legs and legs are legs are legs and legs are legs and legs are legs are legs are legs and legs are legs are legs and legs are legs are legs are legs are legs are legs are legs and legs are legs ar

waiting for the vet, who told us he could do no more. Before authorising the dog's destruction-he put it far more gently than that he suggested that we might like to have a second opinion. This was

at once arranged.

The consultant's face wore a grave look as he tested the dog's His examination was long heart. and thorough. He gave his opinion, definitely and decidedly, against anæmia; said the heart was in a terrible state; asked various searching questions about habits and symptoms; and then suggested, with a certain tentativeness, that it looked to him like a thyroid case. He said that the signs of thyroid deficiency in animals and human beings were similar and that Grouse showed all the symptoms of acute lack of thyroid. If the gland were not working properly, its failure would produce exactly such

a distressing condition as the dog showed. At least, there could be no harm in seeing what effect doses of thyroid tablets might have and this form of treatment would be easier for the dog in his weak state

than periodic injections.

Thankfully we agreed. So did the dog, taking the pills with even more than his usual docility towards medicine. We tried one ourselves and, finding that it tasted much like powdered bone, could understand his amiability. Also, he certainly perceived that they were for his good.

When the vet came again to re-examine the

dog, he said that there was such a change for the better in his heart action as to be almost incredible. We persevered with the simple treatment, experimenting until we seemed to have arrived at the right dosage for the dog's needs. Almost hourly he improved and the time was not long before tiny hairs began to sprout on his bald tail. His skin cleared and loosened, the unwieldy fat disappeared and his lithe, slim body regained its health and fitness. He became eager for walks, strong and active. If every worker were to bound from the house and tear down the road as Grouse now does each morning, what an exhilarating sight the streets would be !

It seems certain that his thyroid gland has atrophied and that its function is successfully replaced by the daily dosage of, at present, three two-grain tablets each morning and four at night. There are two kinds of thyroid tablet— one made from *fresh* and the other from *dry* thyroid. The latter is very much stronger, grain for grain, than the former and it is the dry

kind that we give to our dog. Grouse is in his tenth and alert; his coat shines with full, silvery lustre. He is once more the dear companion of his earlier years, as sentimental, amusing and lively True, there is the one difference. About nine o'clock in the morning or, it may be, between half-past six and seven in the evening, if we have been forgetful, he comes to remind us about his bottle of tablets. Taking it up to draw the cork, we often think with solicitous wonder that we do indeed hold his life in our hands.

WILD LIFE IN KENYA-VI

MARSH BIRDS RE-VISITED

Written and Illustrated by LT.-COL. C. H. STOCKLEY

READERS of COUNTRY LIFE may recall that in the issue for November 9, 1945, I recorded my visit, made in early October a year or two previously, to a little rain-water marsh in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, where I photographed a number of interesting birds. The published pictures were the, best of those I secured in one morning's work, and I was determined to go back for longer, mainly in the hope of finding migrants there.

It was not until December 20 of the year following my first visit that we pitched camp at about four in the afternoon and I eagerly scanned the little stretch of water and rushes to see what was there. The water was much lower than when I had last seen it, and my old hide was too far from the edge of the channel through the rushes. I could see that it would have to be rebuilt. The place was not nearly so thickly inhabited as before; but that might have been because the cattle had been down to drink there. There were a good many birds on the far side of the open water. That was now shallow enough for the smaller ducks and waders to reach the bottom for food, so most of them were over there.

I could see Egyptian geese, spur-wing geese,



A LITTLE TREBLE-BANDED PLOVER SEEMED TO STICK IN THE MUD

sacred ibis, a heron and two crowned cranes, with some twenty ducks, large and small, among which I could identify only one or two yellowbills. Then there were a good many waders perched on stones by the water or wheeling about; a solitary stilt was easy to identify, and the distinctive triple note of the greenshank came from both ends of the marsh. Of course, there were plenty of pied blacksmith plovers clinking away all round the dry ground at the edge.

We rebuilt the old hide that night and the boys were to build another on the far (south) side the next day while I occupied the old site. The morning was wonderful. I was out of the tent before sunrise, early tea beside me and glasses in hand, enjoying the sounds from the marsh. The sonorous mah-hoong of the spurwings mingled with the grating car-ankh of the gyppies and the yatter of ducks. The solitary heron flew from end to end croaking, as greenshank and plover rose piping, and two pairs of crowned cranes joined in with their harsh yet musical ow-yow.

The background to all the noises was the metallic cackling of the crowned guinea-fowl. There were hundreds of them, scratching everywhere in clouds of dust, seemingly never staying in one place for more than a minute, but running to another. On the way they joined in battles in which they bounced up and down like feathered footballs, and then ran on again after a couple of indecisive rounds. All the time they kept up this metallic cackling, like knitting-needles rattling on tin-cans.

The sun came up, a hen pallid harrier began



A STILT . . . STARED INTO THE HIDE



THE REAL GEM . . . WAS THE ARRIVAL OF A WOOD IBIS

to wheel over the rushes, and from an acacia grove 300 yards away came the harsh screaming of a pair of red-tailed buzzards which had a nest there with two almost-fully-fledged young. With the sun there came—like water being poured from a bottle—the musical bubbling of the coucals from the trees near camp, up the scale and down, and the pied louries started their harsh go-way, which seems a sort of family call.

harsh go-way, which seems a sort of family cal.

The morning's session was much better than I had hoped. It began with a little treble-banded plover, which seemed to stick to the mud just in front of the hide and gave several opportunities for photography. A stilt fed for a long time out of range, but eventually walked straight up to the edge of the water and stared into the hide, so that, although economy of films was essential, I could not resist making an exposure, for which I am now very glad.

The real gem of the morning was the arrival from nowhere of a wood ibis to feed right across the arm of water in front of me. Quaint birds, these; I had often tried for their pictures before, but without success, and now this fellow walked across my front, a little far out, it is true, but near enough for me to get two quite passable results. Just after this the lone heron flew over with a croak and pitched on the end of the rushes, but again not too far, and I got my first of this familiar English species.

The morning ended with two crowned cranes parading proudly out of the long grass behind me, so that a little gentle work breaking away twigs gave me a new hole through the branches of the hide, and the birds were duly put on record.

None of the ducks came near me when the boys started work on the south side; all flew down the valley to a small pond about three-quarters of a mile away where I told the boys to put up a hide after lunch. We went down to it after tea and found that the cattle had come to drink there and had eaten most of it, so I sat on the ground in the ruins and obtained a fair picture of Hottentot teal. We had to give up that hide, for it was out of sight from camp and the cows pulled it to pieces every time it was rebuilt.

Having some very fast plates, I tried some flight pictures next day, but the difficulty, as always, was focusing. I secured one fairly good one of a goose, and then a much better one of blacksmith plover over my arm of water, but nothing else. Trying for rising guinea-fowl in the later afternoon gave a couple of reasonable pictures and lots of exercise; but the birds would fly into the setting sun, which made photography quite hopeless and I could afford no more plates.

The old hide on the north bank gave nothing more, and I spent the next two afternoons in vain efforts to photograph yellow-



CROWNED CRANES PARADING PROUDLY OUT OF THE LONG GRASS



"I TRIED SOME FLIGHT PICTURES . . . I SECURED ONE OF BLACKSMITH PLOVER OVER . . . WATER"

the lated francolin, which came down a small, rocky spur within fifty yards of the tent on their was to their evening feed. The trouble was that all lorts of small birds, and one or two ground squirrels, would come to perch on the hide, or to feed a few feet in bont of it, and then, on suddenly discovering me at such close range, they would flee with a rush which frightened everything else. However, I did achieve one suchess on Christmas Day.

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On Boxing Day we moved to a big-game camp, about forty miles north, where it rained heavily; everything was very cold and wet. I spent most of the nights shooing away large wild animals, and, to cap all, I took no photographs. Consequently, I was very glad to get back to the marsh on December 30 with a week at my disposal.

The old hide was no good now, and the new one on the south side gave nothing the first day, so I moved it 15 yards to the east, as that end was sheltered from the high wind which got up every morning at a little after nine, and I had noticed that the birds came there to rest under the high bank.

It was a good move. New Year's Day gave an excellent bag, as five sacred ibis suddenly pitched within range, having been judiciously shifted by the cameraboy from another bit of marsh. Just after I had used a couple of plates on them there was a rush of wings as a mixed flight of waders, mostly ruffs and sandpipers, alighted in the shallow water a little nearer to me.

Ruffs are very difficult to distinguish from knots' winter plumage, but the latter seem to stick to the sea-coast with us, and the ruffs were too often a Christmas dish in India for me to mistake their manner of flight, which has many more sweeps and turns than that of the knot.

In the evening we went down to look at the buzzard's nest. On Christmas Day we had tried to cut away some of the branches from the acacia tree, a nasty, thorny job, and had succeeded only in startling the older youngster into laboured flight away into the bush. Now we found that the older one was occupying a tree near the nest and that the younger, which had taken possession of the huge mass of a just-completed hammerhead stork's nest, was being fed by the parents on top of it. The squealing of the young ones and the harsh screams of the old birds were incessant, and I became very tired of it even in camp. Its effect as I sat in a hide for a couple of hours, waiting for a parent to bring food to the second youngster, nearly drove me right away.

At last the hen arrived with a rat and deposited it on top of the hammerkop's nest; the youngster, on a branch a yard higher, turned its back on her until she flew away. Then it came down and finished the rat in less than two minutes.

The last morning brought the prize of the trip. A solitary spoonbill had come to feed the



THERE WAS A RUSH OF WINGS AS A MIXED FLIGHT OF WADERS, MOSTLY RUFFS AND SANDPIPERS, ALIGHTED. ALSO IN THE PICTURE ARE SOME GREENSHANK

day before, and its line of flight from one bit of marsh to another was watched. As I had entered the south hide early, and having seen the spoonbill feeding lower down the valley I sent the camera-boy to move it by walking past some distance away. It flew straight towards me, and pitched

right in front of the camera. After I had secured two good pictures the bird flew right away, not to be seen again. A good finish to a good trip!

Previous articles in this series appeared on June 22, July 20, October 19 and November 9, 1945, and February 8, 1946.





THE PRIZE OF THE TRIP. A SOLITARY SPOONBILL

(Left) THE HEN RED-TAILED BUZZARD ARRIVED ON THE HAMMERKOP'S NEST WITH A RAT. THE YOUNGSTER TURNED ITS BACK

WEALD MANOR, BAMPTON, OXFORDSHIRE

THE HOME OF COLONEL A. M. COLVILE

Situated on the western outskirts of Bampton, Weald Manor is an attractive stone house dating from about 1700, probably built by Richard Coxeter

By ARTHUR OSWALD

ORD TWEEDSMUIR in his Buchaneering days wrote a story about Weald Manor, the one called "Fullcircle" in The Runagates Club:

Between the Windrush and the Colne I found a little house of stone. . . . A little wicked house of stone.

The wickedness of the little house lay in the effect which it had on its owners, an earnest couple with advanced ideas, who had lived in Hampstead before unexpectedly inheriting Fullcircle and who brought their reforming zeal into the village. But the spell of the old house laid hands on them, and in a year or two their crusading ardour had died away and they had been changed into ordinary country people. As a story it is of the slightest, but in it John Buchan seized and set down the impression which the house made on him: he was so charmed by it that he nearly bought it. If in the process of story-telling Weald Manor undergoes a certain amount of transformation, in essentials it is recognisably the late 17th-century house with "the spacious air of a great mansion," though a miniature, and "finished in every detail with a fine scrupulousness." And over the doorway is the Horatian tag which Lord Carteron had inscribed there (Fig. 3)-Lord Carteron, the

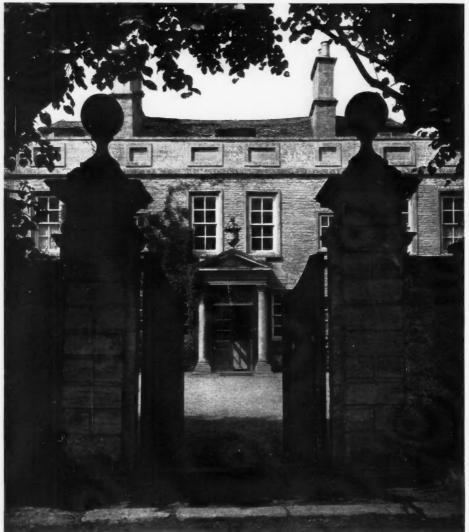


1.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

friend of Charles II, who had an elegant taste in letters. It was the portrait of Lord Carteron, bought at the Minster Carteron sale, that began the mysterious transformation of the new owners.

Leaving fiction for fact, it has to be admitted that very little can be discovered about the past history of Weald Manor or of its owners. For Lord Carteron we have to substitute the shadowy Coxeters, and in place of the 18th-century Applebys, "a jovial lot of hunting squires," one is faced with a great blank, which is only partly filled by the dull statement that a hundred years ago the house had become a school. But before trying to delve deeper, let us look at the house itself, which can only be called little by pre-1914 standards.

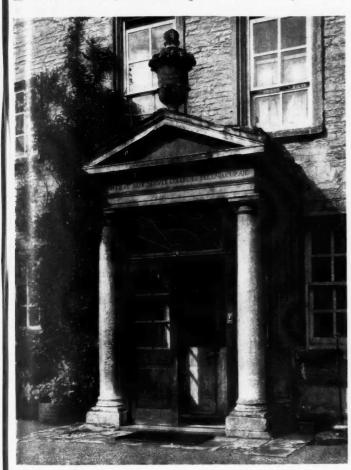
Weald is a hamlet of Bampton (recently the subject of two articles in these pages), and is to all intents and purposes a suburb of the town, from which it is only separated by the little Highmoor Brook. Of the three roads which meet in Bampton's market-place we take the western, Bridge Street, which cros es the stream and then becomes Mill Stret, named after a water-mill, which is doubtless the successor of one of the four mills motioned in Domesday Book. In the meado vs on our right stands Ham Court, incorpor ting what remains of Bampton Castle. We ld hamlet lies to our left on the south side of the road and comprises a cluster of cottages, the farm of Jesus College, Oxford (the present owners of most of the property), and last, and most important, Weald Manor, standing back from the road in a leafy setting of old gardens and tall trees. The main front of the house faces east (Fig. 1), and the original entrance is on this side (Fig. 2) from a lane that strikes southward from Mill Street, separating the Manor from the rest of the hamlet. A new approach, however, was made half a century ago beside the stables to the north-west, and a drive was formed to bring you to the entrance front round the north side of the house. But



2.—THE OLD ENTRANCE FROM THE LANE: STONE GATE PIERS FRAMING THE PORCH

we will go in from the lane, where a row of pleached limes screens the house, and a fine pair of stone gate piers forms the entry (Fig. 2). These piers are very similar to those at Coate House, illustrated in Country Life of June 28, and almost identical with the pair shown in Fig. 7, page 1178, the gates of which are dated 1704. From the Coate piers the balls are missing, but the channelled treatment of the stonework is the same, and so are the side projections with their little carved scrolls. The wood gates curving down in the centre are original and preserve their original hinges (Fig. 13).

As it now is, the house is to all appearances early- or mid-Georgian, with sashed windows and a continuous stone parapet. But neither the plan, which is a hollow square, nor the proportions of the windows are what a Georgian builder would normally have used starting with a clear site; and if we stand back, three little dormer windows can be seen peeping over the parapet of the entrance front (Fig. 2). As the external walls are plastered and ivy-covered, except on the entrance front, where the rough stone walls are exposed, and



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3.—THE PORCH WITH A LATER 18TH-CENTURY FANLIGHT
A line from Horace is carved on the frieze

as the courtyard in the centre was covered over about 40 years ago to form a billiards room, there is no visible record of changes or alterations, but both the proportions of the windows and the dormers suggest a late 17th-century rather than an 18th-century date, at any rate for the east range. Originally the windows may have been of the late Stuart type with mullion and transom. Most of the interior decoration suggests a date about 1730 or 1740, and the inference is that an extensive remodelling took place about that time, when sash windows were introduced and probably the parapet was added. If we are right in our diagnosis, a late Stuart or Queen Anne house with hipped roof and possibly wings running back westward seems to have been enlarged to form a quadrangular building, and to have been Georgianised in the process. It is possible that a still earlier structure is embodied in the walls, but of this there is no visible evidence.

How do these conjectures square with the little that is known of the owners of the house? Rawlinson's notes on Bampton, published by the Oxfordshire Record Society, were made about 1720, and his list of "Gentlemen in this parish" is headed by Richard Coxeter, Esq., of Weald. The antiquary Anthony Wood, whose brother, Christopher, married the widow of George Coxeter of Bampton, gives a pedigree of the family, which begins with Richard Coxeter of Coate, who died in 1570. George Coxeter was his great-grandson, and had a property near Oxford at Kennington. His father, Henry,



4.—AN ALCOVE IN THE LIBRARY



5.—STONE CHIMNEYPIECE IN THE DRAWING-ROOM



6.—ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE



7.—THE DRAWING-ROOM



8.—IN THE LIBRARY

(died 1654) was of Bampton and had a younger brother, Richard, who was still living in 1680. In 1665 Richard Coxeter was assessed under Weald for eight hearths for the hearth tax and his brother, Bartholomew, for seven.

Richard's three sons all went to Oxford, and the eldest of them, also Richard, became a barrister of the Middle Temple. He was born about 1666 and lived until 1740, and it was, no doubt, he who was of Weald when Rawlinson visited Bampton. The house may have been built or re-built by the father; if so, the lawyer son will have been responsible for the improvements. The line from Horace on the porch (Fig. 3)

Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique suggests that his legal practice was lucrative and part, at least, of the profits from the law went into making his house comfortable and bringing it up to date. Alternatively, the lawyer may have built the house about 1700 and carried out further work later, or this



9.—NICHE WITH SHELVES AND SINK BETWEEN THE HALL AND THE DINING-ROOM

later work may have been done by his successor. Although Weald never had a manor of its own the house carries with it a third of the manorial rights of the manor of Bampton, and this had descended from Aymer de Valence, builder of Bampton Castle to the Shrewsbury and Coventry families. The greater part of the castle was pulled down after the Restoration, and some of its stone may have been used in building the Coxeters' house. They appear to have been lessees of the property, for until 1870 the house was owned by the Earls of Shrewsbury. Dr. Giles, in his History of Bampton, written a century ago, merely describes it as "an old house now occupied as a school, sometimes called the manor house at Bampton."

The porch, with the large carved vase on its pediment, is a good piece of mason's work (Fig. 3). It has been enclosed later in the century and given a charming fanlight. Entering, we find ourselves in a wide hall with the staircase going up on the far side (Fig. 6), beyond a pair of Ionic columns. The staircase is partly mahogany, which was too expensive a wood to be used much before 1720. The type of balustrading and waved ornament in the



er,





10.—A STONE COLUMN IN THE ORCHARD

11.—THE YEW WALK

12.—UNDER THE YEWS ON THE MOUND

string associate it with the revived interest in Inigo Jones's designs following their publication by William Kent in 1727. There is a massive stone fireplace with carved consoles supporting a broken pediment, and in the centre a pedestal for a bust.

To the left of the hall is the little library (Fig. 8) which ends in the three-sided bay seen on the left of Fig. 1. Here is another stone fireplace, but the most remarkable feature of the room is the architectural niche in the west wall, framed by pilasters, and

having a carved boss in the centre (Fig. 4). In the diningroom at Ledston Hall, Yorkshire, there is a rather similar alcove, the purpose of which is shown by the shelves and marble cistern at the foot of it. If this room had originally been the dining-room, the recess might have been intended for a wine-cooler, but the problem is complicated by the presence of another alcove in the lobby between the hall and the present dining-room (Fig. 9). This is fitted with shelves and has a sink at the base, as though it were intended for washing plates. It has a shell hood and is framed by pilasters, but the upper-most member of their capitals is missing. Both these archi-tectural features are pro-vincial mason's work and appear to be a generation earlier than the Georgian cornices and woodwork.

The drawing-room (Fig. 7), which is on the south side of the house on the first floor, is a large, light room, dignified by a stone chimneypiece of monumental proportions (Fig. 5). A double pair of lonic columns support an entablature carrying a podium on which a pair of cherubs recline. In the centre the pediment is broken to provide room for a Baroque pedestal. Above, the wall is decorated with stucco drapery, but the

centrepiece of the whole composition-presumably a bust-is missing. The carving of the cherubs is so good that one's curiosity is aroused over the absent piece of sculpture. The character and detail of the composition relate it to the porch, and as the doors, dado, cornice and window shutters are all enriched in the full Kentian manner, a date about 1730 suggests itself. The rococo stucco-work running round the ceiling, however, must be at least twenty years later. The walls may have originally been hung with silk, and to relieve

their bareness Colonel and Mrs. Colvile had the panel borders applied. The room is charmingly furnished with 18th.-century and Regency pieces, and among the pictures inherited by Mrs. Colvile are a landscape in oils attributed to Girtin, and a version of Watteau's L'Embarquement pour Cythère.

Two of the bedrooms in the east range have fireplaces with bolection-moulded surrounds, and the south-east bedroom is lined with contemporary panelling. In the passage between two bedrooms there is an interesting

example of early 18th-century "built-in" furniture a chest-of-drawers, perhaps for medicines, fixed in the wall

At the south-west corner of the house a studio was added in 1903 by Edward Blackburn, owned Weald Manor at the beginning of the present century. (It is seen in the background of Fig. 12.) In the gardens there are a number of ancient objects collected by him and used as garden ornaments, e.g. the stone column and ball in the orchard south of the house (Fig. 10). To the west of this orchard enclosure is a venerable row of yews, which were once, no doubt, clipped and are probably relics of a little formal topiary garden (Fig. 11). In the centre of it is a mound, with a circle of yews growing on it (Fig. 12), and here Mr. Blackburn placed an old stone which he discovered in the neighbourhood. It is partly hollowed on its upper surface, and may have been the socket stone for a cross, but a rival theory is that it was used as a cheap or chipping stone on which marketable produce was left in time of plague. From Mr. Edward Blackburn the house was acquired by Major Forester. It has been the home of Colonel and Mrs. Colvile since 1925.



13.—ENTRANCE GATES AND PIERS, LOOKING BACK

MEMORIES IN AN OLD MAP

Written and Illustrated by G. RIDSDILL SMITH

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T was a John Speed * map of "The North and East Ridins of Yorkshire, dated, by some unknown hand 1610. It had lain in its Hogarth frame in the attic for years when I found it among those yellowing football and cricket groups which map out the days of our youth. The only colour on its sallowness was a faint green and red edging to the various wapentakes. Coats arms of the Dukes of Richmond and Holderness since the Norman Conquest bordered two sides, and inset in the north-east and southwest corners were plans of Richmond and Hull. Ships sailed the sea and among them Leviathan, armed with long saw-edged tusk. the bottom of the map two plump cherubim sat on the scale table cushioned on leaves and supporting a pair of dividers.

The coats of arms were lettered to show what their colours should be. Picturing their fields of gules and azure and argent, with lions and griffins ramping all over them and lilies growing in glory there, I found the temptation too strong. In no time I had the map out of its frame and went to look for my paintbox. Painting was not as easy as I had expected, for the old paper had acquired, places, the texture of blotting-paper. One by one, however, I coloured those shields till they looked so bright that I saw I should have to touch up the rest of the map. The family groaned, said I'd never finish it, that I'd spoil it, had indeed spoilt it already. Only the youngest thoroughly

approved and got out his paints to help me.

With the aid of several tomes on heraldry I finished the coats of arms and began, in red, on the villages and country houses (gabled according to size as hotels are in motoring guides) and then greened over their walled, well-wooded parks. Most of the houses were but names to me, but a few I remembered from youthful visits on a bicycle when they were open to the public, or from brilliant days of country house cricket (sun beating on screens and marquee and smooth, scented turf, on parasols and bright blazers), or from grey west-wind hunting days when I hacked to meets outside their pillared porches or galloped over their rabbit-holed parks.

Next I touched with sienna the hachured hills. In the far west rose cloudy table-topped Ingleborough with its sculptured limestone terraces and dripping, underground caves and galleries where we used to crawl, candle in hand, "pot-holing"; and beside it crouched old Whernside with sheep grazing his wind-bitten slopes. To the north-east stretched the wild, sweet-smelling moors where curlew and grouse break the empty silence and the streams go singing to the sea.

In the heart of those moors the name Godeland recalled summer holidays spent there at Church Farm; long walks over the purple, springing heather; enormous meals; and family golf on the course that ran down the village street, in and out of gardens, over the church-



SPEED'S ELEGANT PENMANSHIP AS SEEN THROUGH A MAGNIFYING-GLASS

yard and through great thickets of gorse most allergic to golfers. South from the moors ran the Hambleton Hills, broken in the middle by the scarped blue promontory of White Mare Crag whence the abbot on his grey mare followed the devil, after a drinking bout, over the edge into

black Gormire 500 feet below.

From the Hambleton Hills my brush worked over the humps that marked the wolds running south to Humber and east to the great chalk cliffs of Flamborough and Speeton—a wide, open land of sheep farms and white roads where spring perpetual reigns. On Speeton cliffs one can lie on sunny short turf listening all day to the waves 300 feet below and watching the clamorous gulls weave patterns over the green purple-shadowed sea. Heading straight for those towering cliffs, as if determined to smash his prize tusk, came Leviathan. He would have been all right in Bridlington Bay, where we used to catch whiting ad nauseam, or farther south where the cliffs are like putty.

Objects as strange as this tusk we sometimes found in those cliffs, especially after high seas which carried away with them feet of fertile earth each tide. I still have one ammonite, weighing 25 lb. and lugged several miles home, and a length of mammoth's tusk. But the man about there was a nonagenarian collector who, with his 70-year-old son, combed those cliffs and probed the prehistoric forest for remains of extinct animals. He exhibited his finds in a private museum in his home which he called, after some local legend, Drogo's Mare's Nest (Drogo was one of the Dukes of Holderness emblazoned on the map). I see him still,

wrinkled and toothless, chuckling over a lump of knobbly stone in his hand which he swore was the fossilised droppings of a dinosaur. The tides to-day still bring down geological treasure with the blue boulder clay, and coat deeper in rust the first world war's barbed wire defences and the recent war's tubular scaffolding (aptly described by one of my sergeants as "tubercular scaffolding").

The ships in the map belonged to the days of the Civil War when Charles's Queen, newly landed in Bridlington Harbour with money from the sale of the Crown jewels, was bombarded by Commonwealth ships from the bay, "discharging above 100 cannons for the space of two hours upon the House where Her Majesty was lodg'c" and driven with her ladies to take cover behind a bank where "with cloakes cast under ym ard above ym they did sit and take notice without dangers where every bullet graz'd."

dangers where every bullet graz'd."

How to colour the sea was a problem. I first tried a flat wash, but that was a failure, for the thirsty sea drank each brushful the minute twent on. Sweating slightly at what I had done, I next stippled the blotchy blue all over with senorses in Chinese white. These were so successful that I pretended they had been the idea all along. With plenty of blue on the palette I turned to rivers and lakes—only three lakes, to be accurate, but the wooded banks and isless of one of them, together with a feeling of bursting excitement, come rushing back whenever I smell the fumes of a methylated picnic-stove or varnish on rowing-boats; for on that lake my father taught me to row, while my mother sat and prayed in the stern.

Ohn Speed, historian and cartographer, was born at Farringdon or Farndon in Cheshire about the middle of the sixteenth century, and died in London in 1629. He published, between 1608 and 1610, 54 maps of the counties of England and Wales, which were later published as a collection.

My memories of those rivers many meandering miles whose traced with a fine brush are as the sands of the upper Ouse I knew so well in boyhood. The very bend in the river where we boys from the nearby school bathed, splashing and screaming, was marked on the map, and there is the gardener standing up in the nose of a dinghy driving stakes with a sledge-hammer to mark off the safe area (there, too, he misses one stake and goes head first into the river, hammer and all !).

Close by, on the buttercup banks, was a dead tree stump, the very tree perhaps the cavalier owner of Red-house, our preparatory school, alluded his diary when he wrote: fata year and very remarkable; in wch ye Scots lost their army and ye Eng ish their King; and, to stand as a per etual mark, ye same flood yt year 'd down ye root of a tree and leaves it upon ye bank of ye West Ing sat Redhouse. Elevarunt flumina fluc is suos, et conturbaverunt eum." se words, with much else, were written in a secret room, still undiscovered but supposed to have been entered through the panelling of the King's Room which was my first dor nitory.

From the King's Room winwreathed in wistaria, one

could see not only the garden door where the cavalier was seized one night by Roundhead troopers and carried off (first to Hull -a lonely crenellated pile among the "places observed" in the port by Speed—and then to the Tower for execution), but also, beyond the great wood and dying lime avenue in the deer park, the ridge overlooking Marston Moor with Cromwell's Clump shimmering in summer haze. The names of some of the Cavaliers and Roundheads who fought in that battle and whose homes were scattered over the map may still be read in the Jacobean chapel under their carved, painted crests on the staircase, starting with the owner's green lion grinning over its shoulder and holding a silver leopard's face, or in the heraldic glass that shone all black and gold and red in the great east window so that light perpetual seemed to shine there.

My brush had stopped so long at that corner of the river that I had to dip it again to follow the Ouse up another two miles to where it was joined by the Nidd. Here was the Norman church whose three bells drew us, with unrhythmic beat, to church each Sunday by wood and field path—bells which ring in enough memories to fill a book. Beside it stood the Priory, with nuns'

skeletons in its thick walls.

Working up through the blue-green Vale of York, memory remained as vivid, but dates were blurred. Sleepy Borough-bridge was a muddle of small-boy mixed hockey and undergraduate cricket weeks; Ripon reminded me of schoolboy expeditions to Fountains Abbey, mixed up with Kitchener's Army silencing, with sundry objects, the horn-blower's horn as he blew curfew. These blurred memories followed me up the dales. Tanfield was basking in the haze of one summer morning, when I made a boyish water-colour of the bridge, or was stabbing me with WAR in two-foot red letters all over the back of the newspaper van which passed us there, and choked us with dust, as we drove the children north-west to safety on September 3, 1939. Richmond, without the serenity Cotman saw, or Speed (who embellished his plan of it with "a vault that goeth under the River and ascendeth up into the Castell") was a milling crowd in the market-place on the eve of the races and a battle of words and all but blows (which shocked our youthful propriety) between my father and a jovial gentleman who swung round to spit and spat on my father's new coat.

We always seemed to pass through the dales to holiday farther afield, so I never got to know them as I should have liked. But one golden walk round Semer Water, dazzling in evening sun, merges into a noisy sing-song years later with the Yorkshire Ramblers in the old inn of Bainbridge. And the sight of my father hurtling out of control on his old fixed wheel Centaur down a steep hill is paralleled by the sight of a car-wheel leaving the road at a tangent, on the same hill, and plunging through trees to the river below while the old car came gently to rest (it was our off front wheel,

next heard of six weeks later in the Humber).

Those rivers and dales finished, I turned to the Humber and Speed's plan of Hull, a walled port with sailing ships moored to its Church Stayres and Chapell Stayres and dominated by the castle that covered its seaward approaches. Here 200 years later came my very chapel-minded great-grandfather in one of his ships with cargoes of oranges and lemons, figs, raisins and grapes, flax, cheese shoeblack. Here, too, nearly a century later, I was taken to the battered remains of the Dogger Bank fishing fleet after and shoeblack. the Russians had mistaken it for part of the Japanese Navy.



"THE GREEN LION GRINNING OVER SHOULDER" ITS

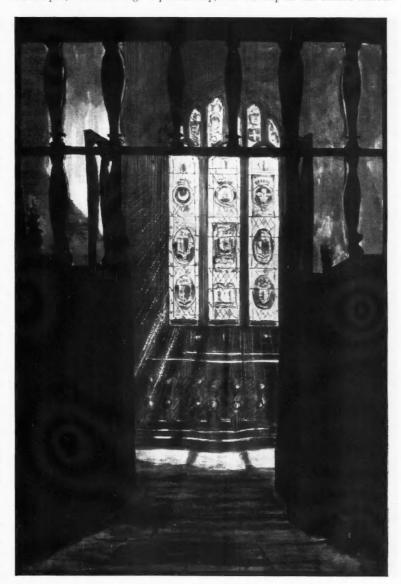
The Humber was easier to paint than the sea had been. Those muddy, reeking banks fringed with starwort, we explored as children, watching the red-sailed barges load up with chalk from the tiny jetties; peering through the louvre-windows of the drying sheds at the giant, meringue-like cakes of chalk ground up by the windmill alongside; peering through chinks in the fence of the ship-building yard at men hammering away at small cargo boats. Our nursery window commanded the river and the wooded Lincolnshire hills which we thought were the edge of the world.

Speed gave our countryside a Dutch appearance, cutting it up with drains and sprinkling it with windmills, but to us children there was only the ever-fascinating river bank or the dull, stuffy hinterland where we had to walk on Sundays partly, to keep clean but largely, I now suspect, to watch the grown-ups playing golf and thereby, according to our savagely puritanical nurse, going straight to hell-fire. Even now pictures of Edwardian golfers make me think of eternal damnation.

I followed the river up past Selby, where I once watched a wild-eyed patriarch whistle a sea-gull down from the highest pinnacle of the abbey, to York. Here the memories came thick: the Treasurer's House where, in a great panelled hall, we schoolboys once feasted while someone up in the minstrels' gallery played soft music on an organ (and I, for one, feasted too well); the Abbey grounds by the river where we took part in a pageant and sang the Agincourt song while Henry V led a charge across the floodlit arena (and was bolted with by the grey he rode who liked neither floodlight nor song); the "Y.G." cricket ground where I somewho niked hether hoodight hor song); the Y.G. Cricket ground where I sometimes stood in the slips, taut with physical and mental suspense as the balls from a famous fast bowler fizzed past the flickering bat (and once dumbly watched a stalwart Canon face that bowling gloveless and padless); and the Cattle Market where the piglets once burst out of our cart and were chased here and there by what the pigman witheringly called "nobbut clurks an' sich like."

The focal point of the Vale for many miles round was the grey towering

Minster, shrine of the county, rich in wood and stone and glass, but rich beyond measure in music. Here we sang, under the great tower, in massed choir to accompaniment of organ and orchestra, a thousand or more fallible and infallible ladies in white and gentlemen in black, and I usually managed to sit beside one of the less fallible basses and follow his lead. But the music we made was eternally true as the light that silvered the stone and glowed in the jewelled windows; eternally true as the beauty of that most beautiful county which the map had recalled so poignantly to an exile's memory. If Speed ever saw a fraction of all that he put, with such elegant penmanship, into his map he was blessed indeed.



"LIGHT PERPETUAL SEEMED TO SHINE THERE"

CRICKET CAPTAINS

By R. C. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW

"LONG-LEG both ends for you; that'll stop you picking daisies." Thus, not long ago, spoke the captain in a junior school game, and followed it with the grim warning to his long-stop: "And no cabbage-whites to-day; mind the byes." A potential England captain this; for he possesses two necessities of cricket leadership—authority and a knowledge of his team. How many adult captains would bother to discover that he harbours in his team an enthusiastic botanist and a fanatical lepidopterist?

Meanwhile, in the superior globe of the game, Walter Hammond has been chosen to captain England in the forthcoming tour of Australia. He, too, has authority and a knowledge of his team. He has played for England in 78 Test matches, as batsman, bowler and one of the greatest fielders ever seen in cricket. You might think that he, at least, would satisfy the most exigent examiners in captaincy. Not so. There is a band of irreconcilables who accuse him of lack of imagination. They do not define this imaginative failing; but what they mean is that Hammond's ideas on bowling changes do not coincide with their own.

As cricketer and captain, Hammond is a quietist. All his conversation is in his bat, a little prose and much poetry. W. A. Oldfield, the famous Australian wicket-keeper, has described, not without a touch of disappointment, the silence of Hammond at the wicket. Edward Paynter, when asked the state of his health, would readily confess that he was "Champion, thanks." Even Herbert Sutcliffe would spare an Olympian admission on the undoubted fineness of the day. But Hammond was not to be interested in anything so evident as the perfection of his health and the cloudlessness of the sky. Away with trifling courtesies when England was waiting for his runs.

So with his captaincy. Verbally, he is brief; he suggests rather than expresses encouragement. You never see Hammond resort to the Continental gesticulation or the complicated sign; a gentle wave of his hand, and a second slip has become a subsidiary short-leg, or a thirdman has moved squarer to suit the favourite cut of a new arrival at the crease. Tactically, he dislikes a gamble, playing strictly, as it were, to his hand; and uncommon accurately.

I have always regarded the so-called intuitive captain with distrust. Just as the greatest criminals are brought to the dock by routine work, by ceaseless questionings and inexorable persistence rather than by any brilliant flash of deduction, so Test matches are won, so far as a captain can win them, by logic and cool sanity of observation; most of all by experience. In these arts Hammond has no superior to-day.

What, after all, is imagination in captaincy except the power to apply the knowledge of experience to the problem of the moment? So many captains imagine a vain thing. Either from desperation or from a natural weakness for the theatrical, they gamble on the improbable. A perfect instance of this was provided by Don Bradman in the England-Australia Test at the Oval in 1938. Gambling on the winning of the toss, he omitted his fast bowler, McCormick, and so left O'Reilly, Fleetwood-Smith and Waite to bowl for two days and a half to one of the strongest batting sides ever to represent England on a perfect pitch. And, even supposing Australia had won the toss and amassed a large score, they were only postponing the evil time.

The great captains can communicate optimism without speech. I doubt, therefore, whether A. C. MacLaren should rank among the great captains. His observation was acute, his own batting had the splendour as of Achilles in battle; but he was at heart a melancholic. Natural courtesy could cloak but never smother his aristocratic contempt. "Look at Barnes to-day," he would say, as the great bowler, compact of temperament, walked past the dressing-room window, "he'll do no good; look at the hunch of his shoulders." That was no way to

win a Test match; and, brilliant observer and tactician as MacLaren was, his reputation for captaincy is not justifiable on results. He captained England twenty-two times between 1899 and 1909; lost eleven matches, and won only four. And that in a decade which is rightly regarded as the Golden Age of English cricket.

Senior critics love to tell us how cricketing skill has declined with modernity, but the present-day county cap-tain has left his predecessors far behind in his out-of-hours care for his players. In bygone days, the social gulf between amateur and professional was so wide that intimacy was rare and not expected. But to-day, your county captain is also a welfare officer. He is likely to be asked questions on economic and even matrimonial topics. would like you to meet her mother," said a young professional to his captain the other day. "and then tell me what you think."

I suppose that, strictly, a captain's job should be concerned with the arranging of slips and short-legs rather than wives and mothers-in-law, but he takes it all in his summer's work. In result, county teams are happier communities than ever before, being founded on that rare political ideal, a democratic kingship.

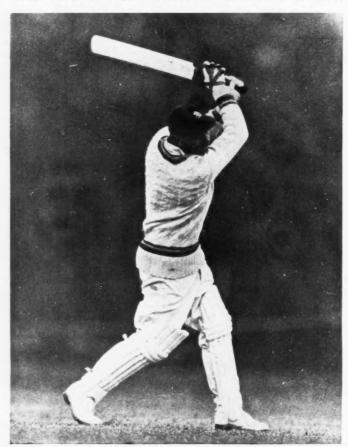
The greatest captains, then, are those who are nearest to their men; and, of all whom I have known and played under, I should rank A. P. F. Chapman first. To those who won the Ashes with him in Australia seventeen years ago, Chapman is still "The Skipper." Beneath that smiling countenance he hid one of the shrewdest cricket brains ever known. When he first led England to victory at the Oval in the fifth Test of 1926, it was widely believed, and written, that Chapman acted entirely on the advice of those master professionals, W. Rhodes and J. B. Hobbs. Such was not the case. Certainly, he sometimes consulted them, but he treated their remarks as advice, not orders, and it was on his own ideas that he won back the Ashes after fourteen years of waiting.

He had the power to make a bowler feel that he was sure to succeed and a batsman that his failure was nothing worth remembering. His record against Australia should be remembered: six victories in successive matches; one defeat; two draws. His dismissal by the selectors in 1930 was a colossal mistake which, even now, makes one gape with amazement. He and his team had become as the glove and the hand. The score in the rubber stood at one match all, with the decider to follow. We were ready for a change in a bowler here or a batsman there, when suddenly it was announced that Wyatt was to captain England. Chapman had gone. The Australians for long refused to believe it. When at last they knew it to be true, they also knew that the enemy had been delivered into their hands.

Of Douglas Jardine and his warfare in Australia more than enough has already been written. I prefer to remember his captaincy in a match that meant little to cricket at the time and would not now be likely to detain for long the prober into past Wisdens. It was Leicestershire v. Oxford University, in 1922. I hovered on the fringe of the University team, and had been bowling poorly. Jardine, who was captain only for this match, turned to me as we walked on to the field, and said, "Well, young Spofforth, and which end would you like?" I took my choice and, as it happened, six wickets. Nothing in that, you say. But he had restored one bowler to at least a reasonable belief in himself. That is what captains are for.

But what a dull game cricket would be if captains were always understanding, always polite. Some, and among them the best, will be remembered for their words long after their triumphs and failures are forgotten. Of such were the two Johns, Douglas and Daniell. Douglas, when captaining Essex, was often driven nearly mad by missed catches. In our match, at Weston-super-Mare, against Somerset, the slips began the trouble; then it spread catch after catch fell to ground, and Douglas testified to God and man. Then Jim Bridges, of Somerset, who finished with 99 not out a number ten, hit a mild ballooner towards mic wicket. Douglas could not bear to watch i and, covering his face with his hands, said to the umpire, "Tell me." Down it went to earth, like the others. "Bad news, Colonel, I'm afraid, said the umpire.

Nor did the other John, Daniell, readily suffer the oddities of fate or man. Once, when Somerset were playing Glamorgan at Cardiff, I had lost my cricket bag; a tenuous affair at best, of which Jardine once remarked as he gazed at it, "essentially a bowler's bag." With the bag went my only pair of cricket boots. I appeared therefore, in black brogues, and soon happened to take a wicket. But John took me off. "I can't bear it," he said, "not even if you bowled like the Archangel Gabriel; off you come." And off I came.



W. R. HAMMOND, ENGLAND'S TEST CAPTAIN

CULTIVATION OF DWARF TREES By J. G. ROMER





IMPORTED JAPANESE DWARF TREES (Left) BRITISH DWARF TREES

W hobbies could be more interesting to oth young and old than the cultivation of warf trees, long practised and brought to an art in Japan, but as yet little known in this The outlay is not great, and an addirecommendation is that the trees are all tly hardy and thrive best all the year in the open, neither sun nor frost affecting At the same time they can be brought the house at intervals and make attractive lecorations.

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ne of the chief things to remember is that ts in which they grow are full of one mass of roots, and they should never be allowed to become perfectly dry. In very hot weather I frequently find it necessary to water my trees at the roots both morning and evening, but the foliage should never be watered when the sun is on it. It is, however, beneficial to spray overhead as well in dry weather, after sundown.

There are two ways of cultivation. The

first is greatly practised in Japan. When out on an autumn or winter's walk in the country, one can often discover a sapling or small tree growing on poor soil or in a cramped position between Dig carefully down one side of the root, and with a sharp knife or tool carefully sever the tap root and replace the earth carefully, marking the place for future reference. By the following autumn the plant should have made some fibrous roots, and can then be lifted and pottedup into a fancy or ordinary pot, with a hole in the bottom to secure a good drainage. The second method is to collect young saplings in autumn and pot up into the smallest pots possible.

The only other important point in growing the trees successfully is to keep the growths pinched back with finger and thumb to the shape required during the growing season, and only to put them into a larger pot when absolutely necessary. The method of repotting is simple: it should be done every two or three years. Remove the trees from the pot, and with the aid of a stick remove about half to an inch of soil from around the root, then repot in the same pot, filling in the space with good rich soil.

During the years in which we do not repot we top-dress all the trees, removing any top soil by scraping it away with an old spoon and replacing it with good soil, with the addition of a teaspoonful of Clay's fertiliser, sprinkled evenly and watered in. This top-dressing is always done a few weeks before the beginning of the growing season. It is advantageous to mix a little bone-meal with the potting soil, which should consist of good loam leaf mould and a little silver sand.

Any reader who would like to start such a collection may be encouraged by my two photographs, one being a collection of imported Japanese dwarf trees and the other a collection of British-grown dwarf trees. Trees in both collections range up to 30 to 40 years old.

ALDEBURGH RE-VISITED

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

O-DAY everyone or nearly everyone writes a book about his-or her-childhood, and as surely as he does so he describes the subsequent re-visiting of some once beloved and familiar spot and the finding of it much smaller or ess imposing than he had imagined. This is a hiterary convention, but it is also a genuine phenomenon, which occurs in the case of our childhood's golf courses. I still remember the shock of re-visiting as a grown-up golfer the old ine holes course at Felixstowe, on which I had played between the age of eight and eleven. The bunker in front of the first tee had shrunk o the most inconsiderable dimensions, and the first hole itself, which had once stretched away into the dim distance, called for no more than a drive and a pitch.

Now in what unkind people might call my second golfing childhood I have enjoyed on another Suffolk course a precisely converse experience. I am writing these words from aldeburgh, where it is extraordinarily pleasant o be once more, and where save for one fleeting week-end-and that must be nearly fifteen years ago—I had not been for twenty years. When I had played there last I could hit the ball a reasonable distance and could talk of the twohot holes without any undue pluming of myself. Now that I have returned, with an arthritic back, the term "two-shot hole" is a hollow mockery, except perhaps in regard to those which are supposed to be reached from the tee; they are all three-shot holes. Everything has become infinitely larger and more imposing than I had remembered; in fact, "imposing" is strong enough word; everything seemed positively terrifying. When for the first time I climbed up to the high tee to the ninth hole and saw in the distance a couple of bunkers, with a narrow way of safety between them, at least

140, perhaps even 150 yards away. I wondered whether it was possible that I might carry them. Hitting my best, my very best shot, I did carry them with two or three yards to spare, and touched the stars with uplifted head. Yet it was a slightly humiliating fact that I had not recollected that there was anything to carry from that teeing-ground.

To be sure, I had not attempted to play a hole at golf for two years; so there was some excuse for me, and I think—I am not certain, but I think—that the ball has been going a little farther since. I only indulge in this personal explanation lest I should make the course out larger and fiercer than for the able-bodied it is. It is fully as delightful as ever it was, and though my spoon is in danger of growing red hot, so many wooden club shots do I play through the green. I have intensely enjoyed myself and can, if necessary, produce a certificate from the most distinguished of Aldeburgh lady golfers that my temper was little short of angelic.

It always seems to me one of the great It always seems to me one of the great charms of Aldeburgh that, as in the case of some other Suffolk courses, Worlington for instance, it is set in the midst of a tract of almost illimitable golfing country. The course happens to be where it is, but it might very nearly as well be anywhere else, since on all sides is ideal material of sandy soil and bracken, gorse and fir trees. William Rufus, so the history books used to tell us, laid waste the New Forest to make himself a hunting-ground, but Forest to make himself a hunting-ground, but if he were restored to life and wanted to make himself a golfing-ground in Sutfolk he would find it all ready to his royal hand. Though it is close to the sea—and doubtless the sea flowed over it in past ages-it is inland golf, but of the very best kind, and it is now in admirable condition. I am told that the course necessarily suffered in

war-time, and wanted a great deal of restoring. I should not have known it. The fairways are a little slower and softer than I had remembered them, but they produce the best and pleasantest of lies; the greens, one or two of them, have a little star-weed in places, but the ball rolls truly and smoothly over them. The rough is decidedly rough and, with the present shortage of golf balls (I have just bought three in the black market) it is as well to keep straight, but there seems to be rather less gorse than of old. On the whole, the course is wonderfully good.

Those who know the course would not thank me were I to describe the holes; neither would they who do not. To both classes I should be a bore and to the second doubtless an unintelligible bore. In fact, at the moment of writing I have only played the first nine holes, and have done no more than a little mild practising over the second nine. The stuff out of which the course is made is the point, and that, as I have already said, is the real, sandy inland As far as I can see the holes have not changed in any material particular since I was last here, but I suppose they have changed a little in so far as people hit the ball farther. The second hole, for instance, laid out for a drive and a pitch, is now, I am told, reached from the tee by the long hitters, and the third (with its green close to the road), once intended for twoand-a-bit, has now become a two-shotter. For those who can reach the green in two the second shot has become perhaps a little blind and adventurous, but I am in no mood to waste too much sympathy on them; for humbler persons, at any rate, it is still a most attractive hole.

Oddly enough, there was one hole that had become a little easier than I had pictured it, namely the short fourth, with its long, narrow green, guarded on the right by a long, winding,

boarded bunker. That green seemed to be rather wider than I had thought. It is a green of which I have the tenderest memories. I once played the better ball of three not undistinguished ladies, and at that hole they were clustering near the hole with putts for two and I was a good deal farther off; but—oh, delicious circumstance!—my long putt went in for a two and they missed their shorter putts one after the other. It was a crucial moment, such as I have too often described in print as the turning point of the match, and I have been grateful to that hole ever since.

No, there seem to be no changes, and I can scarcely believe it is such a very long time since I was here. There is certainly none in that fascinating view of the river with the delicate line of fir-trees in the foreground. We always used to say it was like a Japanese picture, but that was before "Japanese" had come to have a sinister significance. One difference indeed I have noticed for a particular and personal reason.

I was the proud possessor of an Aldeburgh tie, and when I knew I was coming here I dug it out from the bottom of a drawer, thinking that it would be a gesture, at once pretty and romantic, to wear it on my return. It was remarkably clean, perhaps because it was not of a colour which I greatly admired, having a khaki background traversed by thin blood-red stripes. I duly donned it on my first visit to the course, to find that it was, like myself, of an older and vanished fashion. Hardly anybody knew what it meant, since it had been superseded by

a new tie of a more sober hue. It is really rather hard in these days of coupons that clubs should thus change their ties, for no man can afford two ties for a single club. At any rate I cannot, and must rest content with my museum piece, which after all confers a certain distinction. When first went to school there was a single bo possessing the house colours of a house that disappeared some time before. He was that time an eminent person possessing or colours ostensibly much more glorious; but he rightly wore his old cap—it was of faded gr and black stripes—in preference to them Now I with my khaki and scarlet stripes guess at something of what he felt. Here is pleasant little vanity added to all the ot ur joys of return.

CORRESPONDENCE

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

SIR,—I believe that those who know and love the old-world borough of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, and its historic and beautiful surroundings will regret the proposal to expand the town to three times its present size.

Under the satellite towns plan a new town was proposed at Redbourn. This plan was opposed by the County Council for various reasons. It Council for various reasons. It appears that the Hemel Hempstead Housing Committee, fearing that a new town on its borders would make the borough a dead town, and ignoring the Abercrombie Report, in which Sir Patrick had stated that he considered the borough unsuitable for expansion, proposed to the Town Council that, in place of the Redbourn scheme of a new town Hemel Home. scheme of a new town, Hemel Hemp-stead should be expanded to a popu-lation of 50,000. The Borough Council, it seems, in spite of protests by a number of councillors, voted for the

plan to go forward.

The plan for evolutionary developments already prepared under the Town and Country Planning Act is to be scrapped in favour of revolutionary development. The amenitic property of the pr tionary development. The amenities of a charming piece of unspoilt countryside will be ruined and a typical country town will be urbanised —a town whose geographical lay-out is totally unfitted for such a scheme.— RUSSELL STEELE, Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.1.

[It is to be expected that wherever

satellite towns are proposed there will be protests and objections, but in principle the policy of expanding existing nuclei into satellite towns is preferable to unplanned and hap-hazard development.—Ed.]

BIRDS IN PALESTINE

SIR,—A few weeks ago you published a photograph I sent you of the Palestine Graceful warbler. I thought you might also be interested to see a picture of the Rufous warbler (Agrobates galactotes), which in contrast is quite large, being almost the size of a song-

The Rufous warbler is a summer visitor to Palestine, where it breeds plentifully, and it is recorded as a rare wanderer to Britain. It is a handsome bird, fox-brown in colour on the upper parts and tail, which is tipped with white and fanned out as the bird alights, when the white bars are clearly displayed. The nest resembles that of a blackbird, except that it has a thin lining of wool. In this case it was carefully concealed in a heap of dried herbage, and the brown mottled eggs closely matched the surroundings.— H. Paul Meek, (F/Lt.,) 11 M.D.U., R.A.F. Station, Ramat-David, M.E.F.

YORK CIVIC TRUST

SIR,-In a broadcast speech on Sunday, July 21, the President of the York Civic Trust declared the policy and intention of this Trust to take immediate steps to preserve and



THE RUFOUS WARBLER, A SUMMER VISITOR TO PALESTINE

See letter: Birds in Palestine

renovate wherever possible the ancient and archæological buildings of the

city of York.

Some of the quaint old streets are being spoiled by the introduction of modern shop fronts. The erection of new buildings which threaten to hide the old ones, or interfere with the antiquity of the surroundings be strongly deprecated and resisted.

The Shambles was particularly

mentioned, as some of the buildings date from mediæval times.

The photograph No. 1 shows this famous street before the war; No. 2. taken quite recently, gives some idea of how the old buildings have suffered from dilapidation, decay and the ravages of war.

This historical city is not only the

treasured possession of its residents, but of interest to antiquarians throughout England who will applaud and encourage the York Civic Trust in its worthy efforts.—F. WALKER, 16. Saint Hilda's Road, Cross Green Lane, Leads Q. Vaybehig. Leeds, 9, Yorkshire.

KESTRELS OVER THE CITY

SIR,—In late June of this year, while I was watching black redstarts near Wood Street, a kestrel passed overhead carrying a kill and alighted on a building near the ruined chur i of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermans ur. Presently it was joined by an their which seemed to come from the of that church. After the kill had passed and devoured both wheeled to a great height, meastward, until I lost sight of em age, etc., and do not suggest the was a breeding pair.

On two subsequent occasi

have seen kestrels near the Towe St. Paul's, but never more than

The sight of a kestrel in other less likely parts of London i uncommon, so I was not surprise see them in the City, which present state seems an ideal term. Guy Charteris, Studio Flat

Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.
[How a pair of kestrels n
in the City this summer was relat
a correspondent last week.—ED.]

SAGACITY OR SCENT SIR,—I once had a similar experience to the episode of the lost weistle recovered by Countess Howe's Labrador and described by her in your issue





THE SHAMBLES, A MEDIÆVAL STREET AT YORK. BEFORE THE WAR AND (right) TO-DAY See letter: York Civic Trust

of July 19. I lost a gold pencil one Friday on the Corsham estate, but I did not know exactly where I had lost it; a hunt was made for it on the following day, my wife and others going over the grounds, gardens and woodlands where I had been in my woodlands where I had been in my occupation as non-resident agent. My next visit to Corsham was a Friday, the week after my loss. On this day I had my yellow Labrador dog with me, and while I was standing in the village street, talking to two other village street, taiking to two other persons, my dog touched my knee with his nose; I put down my hand, and he delivered, to my great astonishment, my gold pencil.—John F. Wilkes, Elmdon Bury, Saffron Walden, Esse.

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FIGURE-HEAD INTO **LECTERN**

An interesting feature in the at Thornton Watlass, Bedale, rkshire, is the "Black Angel" adorns the lectern. This once breas ed the seas as the figure-head of a sail ng ship. It was rescued from a Hull marine store by Sir Charles Dods worth and brought to the church Dods sixty years ago.—J. A. CARPENTER, Harr gate, Yorkshire.

THE PINE HAWK MOTH

SIR,-I was walking back after getting the evening paper at my home in Lilliput, Dorset, one evening, when on a nearby fence I saw a rather large moth I went over to have a look at moth I went over to have a look at it and found that it was a female Hydrius pinastri or pine hawk moth. I caught it and set it. Last year I saw a caterpillar of the same moth at Canford Cliffs, Dorset, being carried away by ants.—Peter Ashton, Clayesmore Preparatory School, Charlton Marshall, Dorset.

Mr. L. Hugh Newman, F.R.E.S., writes: "The pine hawk has always been acknowledged our rarest indi-genous hawk moth, but considering how common its food-plant, the Scotch pine, is in so many parts of the country, this is difficult to understand. The caterpillars are difficult to rear in captivity, usually dying after hatching from the egg, or in the last skin before pupation. The cause of early demise has been traced to the fact that unless the tiny caterpillars devour most of their empty eggshells immediately after they crawl out of them, some digestive trouble sets in and they can-not commence to feed from the green tips of the pine needles, as healthy larvæ always do.

"No explanation is forthcoming yet as to why they often fail to pupate in captivity. They are firmly entrenched in Suffolk, in the Saxmundham district, and in Dorset and parts of Hampshire. The writer almost trod on a full-fed larva in a busy thoroughfare in the middle of Bournemouth a few years ago. As this town is well known for its avenues of Scotch pines, it would not surprise me to learn that this rare hawk moth breeds freely in the town gardens and parks.

Another correspondent informs us of the capture of a pine hawk moth on Midhurst Common on July 23 .-

ROOKS REMEMBER

SIR,—You published a letter in COUNTRY LIFE on July 5 entitled, Rooks Remember. Over 70 years ago at my old home, Tracey, Honiton, there was a heavy fall of snow, which lay for some time, and the rooks could get no food. So my father had the snow swept off part of the gravel terrace in front of the house, on which



IN THORNTON WATLASS CHURCH, YORKSHIRE

See letter: Figure-head Into Lectern

he threw handfuls of maize morning and evening until the snow melted, the rooks coming daily to eat it.

The next winter there was no snow on the ground, but the following winter, as soon as ever the ground was white with snow, the rooks came down on to the terrace to look for the corn, having remembered for two years that they would be fed when there was a fall of snow.

Pheasants also remember, for my father used to throw maize on a path close to the house near the shrubbery every morning during the winter, first whistling for the pheasants. Each first winter morning that he began to feed the birds he whistled, and at once an old cock pheasant, with only one foot, came out to be fed, soon fol-lowed by other pheas-ants, which remembered the whistling from about eight months before.— FLORENCE J. FELL-SMITH, The Hill, Sid-mouth, Devon.

IN THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA

SIR,—You may care to reproduce my photo-graph of a Calcutta street photographer. The doll, apparently, is to attract the sitter or, rather, stander and produce the appropriate expression.J. P. McCaffey, 17, Baronsfield Road, Twickenham, Middlesex

PALESTRINA TO-DAY

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mrs. Dean (July 5), has fallen into pardonable error in her account of Palestrina, the ancient Praeneste. The Barberini Palace, although it is to-day the most conspicuous monument of Palestrina, does not in fact stand upon the site of the Temple of Fortune. It occupies the site, and conforms to the plan, of the semicircular exhedra which marked the centre of the highest of the series of ascending, monumental terraces which formed the classical sanctuary. The actual temples (for there were two) stood some distance below. The one was later incorporated, and still in large part survives, in the structure of the mediæval cathedral; the other stood beside it, facing on to what is now the main piazza. The façade of this second temple can be seen in the building (which is quite distinct from the Bar-berini Palace) illustrated by your correspondent.

Your correspondent's letter makes melancholy reading to one who has visited Palestrina since the war. The town suffered heavily in May, 1944, during the final stages of the battle for Rome. The heart of the mediæval city has gone. The Barberini Palace itself still stands, though badly shaken; and the best of the collections, including the famous Nile mosaic, had all been previously removed to safety. The cathedral, too, and the central The cathedral, too, and the central area of the classical sanctuary are relatively intact. But all between the two is desolation. The loss cannot be measured in terms of individual buildings, for there was nothing here of great intrinsic worth. The artistic tragedy of the Italian campaign has



THE PHOTOGRAPHER PHOTOGRAPHED See letter: In the Streets of Calcutto

lain in the destruction or mutilation of so many of the picturesque little towns and villages which are the essential Italy

On the credit side of the account it must be noted that the local authorities have wisely decided not to try to rebuild on the old site. Instead the ruins are to be cleared and the space left open. After fifteen hundred years the magnificent terraces and ramps of the classical sanctuary will once more be visible.—John Ward-Perkins, The British School at Rome.

TITHE BARNS

SIR,—With reference to your correspondence relating to the size of tithe barns, the enclosed photograph of the barns, the enclosed photograph of the very long tithe barn at Boxley Abbey, Kent, may be of interest. It belonged to the only Cistercian house in the county, and this year occurs the 800th anniversary of its foundation. The length of the barn is 186 ft.—C. T. SPURLING (Rev.), Otham Rectory, near Maidstone, Kent.

A WILTSHIRE BARN

SIR.—The tithe barn at Bradford-on-Avon was mentioned in your Editorial Note to Mr. Oldaker's letter in which he asked which is the largest tithe barn in England (July 12). Though exceeded in size by the barn at Tisbury, the Bradford barn (168 ft.) is a finer example. I enclose a photograph. Of early 14th-century work, it was originally constructed without nails. The internal beams were held together with iron collars. There are two main entrances for wagons, and the barn comprises



THE TITHE BARN AT BOXLEY, KENT, 186 FEET LONG



THE BARN AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON, 168 FEET LONG See letter: A Wiltshire Barn

14 bays. The stonework still shows some of the masons' marks. On much of the woodwork are the marks of the adze.-G. L. H., Bradford-on-Avon.

[Another gigantic structure, the Sextry Barn at Ely, demolished a century ago but measured and drawn before its destruction, was 219 ft. 6 ins., long and 39 ft. 5 ins., wide. It comprised II bays.-ED.]

OLD PLAYING CARDS

SIR,—At the Deanery at Bampton, described in the July 26 issue of COUNTRY LIFE, some old playing cards were discovered in October, 1936, when a floor was being repaired. They are believed to be of the early





PLAYING CARDS FOUND AT THE DEANERY, BAMPTON See letter: Old Playing Cards

eighteenth century and to have been eighteenth century and to have been made in France, possibly at Bayonne, from a Spanish design. Surrounding the medallion of the King and Queen is an inscription, partly damaged, reading "... ROSSVSV NONVS INPERATORIS ROMANORYM."—CLIVE LAMBERT, London, S.W.1.

WILLIAM KENT

SIR,-On ninety-nine matters out of the hundred I probably agree with the "Ed." Let us not exaggerate the one on which we differ.

Probably (owing to lack of space) I was unfair to William Kent. The little he did to destroy the old English gardens was as nothing to the harm the literary trio, Addison, Pope and Walpole, did.

Let us rather congratulate our-selves on those that remain: Wrest in Bedford, Melbourne in Derby, Drayton House, Northampton, and Bramham Park, Yorkshire—and hope that the

of the times, scarcity of labour will permit them to be maintained.—HAROLD FALKNER, 24, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

THE ROYAL ARMS IN PLASTERWORK

-In your issue of May 24 you reproduce a photograph of the Royal Arms of James I at Hawksworth Hall. I enclose a photograph of another example of the Arms of James I in a small house, recently belonging to me, smail nouse, recently belonging to me, in Sandwich, Kent. This house, or rather cottage (six rooms), has long been known as The Old Customs House, and as it adjoins the Fisher Gate, the chief exit from the town to the quay, it is assumed that it was the official residence of the Porte Reeve

One of the first-floor rooms also contains an elaborate ceiling of the

contains an elaborate ceining of the period, and there exists part of a fine contemporary staircase.

I have always understood that after the Union, in James I's reign, all public buildings had the revised arms installed; hence the reason for so many costs of arms of the date. There is coats of arms of the date. There is also a fireback in the fireplace bearing the letters I.R.

As this very small house was divided into two labourers' cottages for a great number of years before it came into my possesson, and as a German bomb fell within 75 yards of it, competely destroying the house opposite, it is a wonder that the plasterwork is in as good a condition as it is, and speaks well for the sound-ness of old methods of construction.— TRENWITH WILLS, 24, Yeoman's Row, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

THE FATE OF AN INTRUDER

SIR,—Having read the article on bees' intelligence, I thought the following might interest your readers.

Some 65 years ago my brother and I were playing by our beehives when we saw a big red-hipped bumble bee crawl into the hive. We had often seen intruders turned out, dead, by the "Bumble" never reappeared dead or alive. About two months later we were helping my father remove some of the "supers" full of filled comb.

of the "supers" full of filled comb.
Risking castigation, or worse, I
dropped the bellows and found,
enclosed in a gauzy cerement, suspended from the roof by filaments, our old acquaintance. Lacking motor transport, the bees had heaved him up to the roof out of the way, to desiccate at leisure.—C. HARRINGTON, 22, Kings Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

HIGH-FLYING WASPS

SIR,-As an air pilot of many years experience, I have often thought the ollowing two occurrences might amuse and perhaps interest your readers

The first was a collision at 3,000ft. The first was a collision at 3,000ft. above ground level over Northern France between my windshield and a wasp, identified by the unfortunate insect's remains. The time was about 5 in the morning about a year before the war, August or September, I think. I was flying at the time in anticorposing conditions, above, radio. anticyclonic conditions above radiation fog, so there was no question of convection currents or similar carrying the little fellow up so high.

The second incident was perhaps

less interesting to a serious student, but more amusing to one and all. One but more amusing to one and all. One very hot day in August, 1944, I was flying a very high altitude fighter, equipped with a pressure cockpit designed to maintain an atmospheric pressure equivalent to 15,000 ft. (approx.) up to well over 40,000 ft. A feature of the device was that it was prescribed to the property of the device was that it was prescribed to the property of the device was that it was prescribed to the property of the device was that it was prescribed to the property of the device was that it was prescribed to the property of the device was that it was the property of the device was that it was the property of the device was that it was the property of the prope impossible to turn on the pressure without admitting pre-heated air to the cockpit. This explains why I was flying at 35,000 ft. in my shirtsleeves (rolled up!). At this height, where it was impossible to open the cockpit hood without a sudden release of both pressure and temperature, there emerged from behind the instrument



ARMS OF JAMES I IN A HOUSE AT SANDWICH

See letter: The Royal Arms in Plasterwork

panel a wasp, which proceeded to whizz vigorously round my little greenhouse, causing me no little consterna-tion and panic until finally he was swatted with a glove.

Here are two instances, one of a wasp making an apparently voluntary ascent to 3,000 ft. (over flat country), and another when one of these insects was evidently full of strength and joy in an artificial atmosphere equivalent to 15,000 ft. as to pressure and 35,000 ft. as to oxygen. The latter was full on as far as I was concerned, so this is no anoxia dream !—H. A. SHOTTER (Lt.-Cdr. (A), R.N.V.R.), 4, Vicarage Drive, East Sheen, London, S.W.14.

HORNED HARES

SIR,—Regarding horned hares, the enclosed photograph may be of interest to your readers. It was taken last April at the chalet at the end of the Sonnenberg ski run in the Harz Mountains. The owner claimed that Mountains. The owner claimed that it was genuine and that the hares are to be found in the high forests of the Harz.—A. C. P. Kilburn (Squadron Leader), 22, Vaughan Road, Exeter.

NOT EVEN HARES

SIR,-The Jagdzimmer of the Hotel Krone, Assmannshausen-am-Rhein, contains—or did immediately before the war—several specimens. The first time I stayed there I caused some SIR,—In these days when the subjects of bread rationing and the wheat shortage are on everybody's lips, your readers may be interested to read of a similar situation which occurred in the seventeenth century. The following extract is taken from *The History and* Antiquities of Colchester, printed and published by J. Fenno in 1789: "In 1608 there was a dearth of grain and other victuals about this, and other parts of the kingdom, for the preventing and remedying of which these uncommon measures were taken. The constables in each ward took an account of the number of persons in every family that had corn by them, what number of acres they had sown, what bargains they had made with any person for any kind of grain they had to sell, and what quantity of any manner of grain they had in their barns,

amusement by remarking that I never imagined a deer or buck sufficiently small to provide these

heads existed. I was laughingly informed that the specimens were Kaninchenköpfe—not even hares. Next time I visit the Krone I shall

venture to enquire again, but of Herr Hufnagel, the host, himself this time. —Wm. E. Simpson, Unicorn Hotel,

A GRAIN SHORTAGE IN

1608

SIMPSON, Unicorn Hotel,

-WM. E. SIMPS Ripon, Yorkshire.

granaries, etc. Also what numbers of kidders, malt-makers, bakers, common brewers, or tiplers dwelt in each parish; and according to that survey, every person was ordered to bring weekly to market, so many quarters, or bushels of corn as they had not directly to the poor artificers or day labourers of the parish in which they dwelt."—MARY J. Burch, 102, Shrub End Roud, Colchester, Essex.

A SWIMMING BAT SIR,—Many years ago when fishing in the Wharfe at Bolton Abbey, I flushed

a bat from a holly bush while retrieving a cast. The animal fluttered in a bewildered way into mid-stream and fell into the water. But as I was d fell into the water. But as I was ad in to rescue it, it began to swim strongly, with its head well out of the water, straight towards a small rock a few yards from the bank. Having landed, it spread its wings for a few minutes to dry, and then flew off into a clump of trees on the opposite bank.

The behaviour of this bat resembled very much that described by your correspondents in Country Life.—D. L. Hammick, Oriel College, Oxford.



A TAXIDERMIST'S JOKE? See letter: Horned Hares



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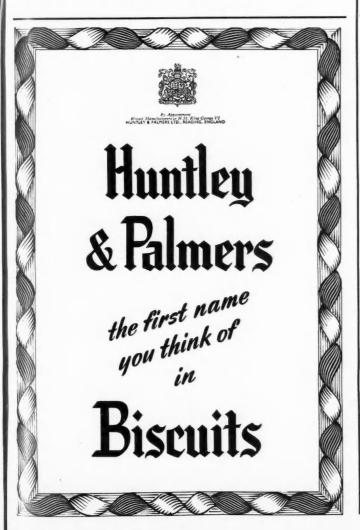
Key Exports Who would you say was leading the Export race? Textiles? Motors? Heavy Industry? Light? B.O.A.C. has at least shown plenty of pace in the early stages. Our exports are the men who bring back export orders; and never before have orders so large come back from so far so fast! Among the 3,500 we have carried, the record is held by Sir Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield Group. 14,000 miles in ten days, and back with £1,200,000 of business. But all did famously. Faced with the job of wiping off six years' arrears of business calls, they proved to have everything it takes—except a magic carpet. And we provided that.

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BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

N a recent book about writers of children's stories, it was claimed with complacency that we have outlived the didactic and that the Moral is dead. It seemed as though the critic judged almost entirely by his own preferences; as though one should measure the centuries by the taste of a decade. To-day, the Moral does not hit you in the face. The teaching is not as unabashed as that of Mrs. Turner, who lamed Agnes for life to cure her of "hoydenishness." But both are implicit, and the child as a rule accepted the birch-rod Moral of an earlier age, taking it as part of the story's excitement.

POPULAR PONY STORY

There is no obvious Moral in I Wanted a Pony, by Diana Pullein-Thompson (Collins, 8s. 6d.), but any child would be drawn to forthright Augusta rather than to her self-satisfied cousins. And there is no didacticism; but you may learn quite a lot about your duty to your pony. It is a particularly good specimen of the popular pony story—popular, maybe, as a reaction from machines—for Augusta is a real child, with a decent allowance of faults and a fundamental sincerity that is very likeable, and her success with Daylight does not outrun possibilities. There is more open Instruction in *They Went to the Sea*, by Vera Barclay (Jenkins, 7s. 6d.) and *Dwellers in the Stream*, by Mabel Marlowe (Sylvan Press, 7s. 6d.). The children who went to the sea were Roddy and Phil. Dawn and Pat, and they forgathered under the ægis of a disabled airman who was also a scientist and could tell them all about crabs and fish and that rather grim creature the sea-anemone. He has an equally knowledgeable father and between them they fit out the children with as much zoology as they can carry, doing it so pleasantly that it hardly interferes with the holiday feeling. But what a tiresome child Pat is! The second book sticks to ponds and streams and is directed straight (though with a too playful manner) at the young reader, no airman intervening. One must presuppose an interest in creatures of the seashore or the pond before giving either book for a holiday present. A reviewer lacking that taste can only commend them as excellent of their kind, and deplore the pictures in the second one. The two boys looking into the pond have heads like a turtle's and backs without bones.

FOR THE LITTLE CHILD

The simplicity of Dash and Dart, by Mary and Conrad Buff (Museum Press, 7s. 6d.) is a true thing. This is a perfect book for a child who is just able to read. The print is large, the story is told in a sort of rhythmic prose that sings in your head like the sway of green boughs, the pictures are gentle and contenting. It makes beauty and kindness a part of life; as they are, we may still believe, for the little child—who will also be happy with Loosey and Lankey (Museum Press, 7s. 6d.), of which both story and pictures are by Gladys M. Rees. The pictures are full of interesting things easily recognised. A pump is a pump, a cow is a cow, hills are green and high. And here, too, is your Moral, nicely rounding off the tale. For it was modest little Loosey, the white lamb, who found the way home, when her brother, Lankey, black and defiant, had lost it.

The Downfall of Augustus Hare, by Margaret Ross (Museum Press, 8s. 6d.) is brightly coloured, and unimaginative. It owes something to Beatrix Potter, but lacks her exquisite feeling for littleness. Isn't the title unkind to a worthy Victorian well known in Rome and Paris?

We have advanced in years and in social criticism when we come to *Mr. Postlethwaite's Reindeer*, by Richard Chopping (Transatlantic Arts, 6s.); for now we know that Duchesses and most people who have butlers, have succeeded Giants and Ogres as types of the ugly and the unkind. Yet the stories are charming, and the clever black and white illustrations do very little to destroy the charm and the sympathy.

So far, so good; and now to rest contentedly aloft with Ishybushy and Topknot, by Bernard and Elinor Darwin (Country Life, 8s. 6d.). I have one useful test of the reality of children in books. "This is (or is not) a child I could go up to say good-night to." Ishybushy and Topknot are children you could say good-night to. All they say and do is right and real. They never slip down into that box of assorted infants into which so many writers confidently dip. They thoroughly deserve the adventure we all have wished for; that flight among the stab, with the treetops round and dark below you, and the farthest twist of the river winding away into the moon. It was a rather severe Griffin who set Topknot on a cloud, by way of ending an argument, but after that tart beginning heis everything a Griffin should be—"a mixture of a corkscrew and a flash of lightning," a moralist, an omnibus, and an excellent caterer.

HOLIDAY READING

Among books for the railway journey, deck-chair, defence from the hotel bore, may be mentioned A Caboodle of Beasts, by Harley Quinn, with drawings by Arnrid Johnston (Muller, 5s.), light verse and some with a touch of deeper feeling; They're Away, hunting verses by Beatrice Holden, illustrated by Lionel Edwards—a very right collaboration (Collins 12s. 6d.); Salvoes From a Stone Frigate, by Major J. S. Hicks of the Royal Marines (Methuen, 8s. 6d.), verses in a post-Kipling veir which, though you may try to be international lift your heart and your head; Scenes and Sails on the Firth of Clyde, by Ian G. Gilchrist (Windward Publications, 8s. 6d.), fine photographs and adequate description of the shores and lochs between Kintyre and the mainland; and Mr. Cecil Beaton's two books—Chinese Album and An Indian Album (Batsford, 12s. 6d. each). They are not mere collections of photographs. They give to unknown country an almost disturbing reality.

Anthony Bulmer.

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THE PUNGENT WOOD-WITCH

By H. J. SARGENT

T breakfast-time, members of the household were much perturbed by an indescribably unpleasant odour, which invaded the lower regions of the house when the doors and windows were opened by the first early riser. It was most pungent in the neighbourhood of the bettelen door where just outside is a small kitchen door, where just outside is a small shrubbery. It assailed the milkman on his visit: with conviction, seemingly based on rience, he declared that a dead rat was insible. To others, however, thoughts of tive drains occurred, and my arrival for fast was hailed by a pressing invitation to ligate. Disturbing visions of workmen ating for drains loomed in my mind, when nlly I remembered that I had experienced stench before, and instantly I knew e it came. I recalled my first discovery of ood-witch, or stinkhorn fungus. It was in a copse, a tall white thing—like dle surmounted by a dark green extingresswarming with flies, and polluting the a ca guis air v

hastened to assure the household that ther was nothing serious the matter. We repaired to the shrubbery near the kitchen door and soon found the culprit, a fine wood-witch

th an intolerable smell.

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This fungus is of considerable biological est, and while a determined effort may be necessary to overcome one's repugnance to such an offensive object, a close inspection is worth It has a white cylindrical stem, hollow,

slightly tapering towards the top, and minutely hone combed rather like a piece of bread. The stem varies in size: in a well-developed specimen it may be eight or nine inches tall. It is surmounted by a deeply reticulated cone-shaped cap, and filling the hollows is a dark, olive-green slime. At the base of the stem, almost com-pletely buried in the soil, is the round, gelatinous

body from which it develops.

The wood-witch differs in many respects from the majority of the more familiar umbrellashaped fungi known as mushrooms and toadstools. A mushroom is produced by a network of underground threads—the mycelium, or spawn—for the purpose of reproduction. The spawn—for the purpose of reproduction. The gills depending from the underside of the cap produce spores which are analogous to the seeds of a flowering plant. The spores are very small

and when mature are shed in enormous numbers.

If the cap of a mature mushroom is removed from the stem and placed, gills downwards, upon a piece of paper, the spores will be deposited in the course of a few hours. On the paper they will form a pattern corresponding to the radiating gills. Individually, the spores are so minute as to be invisible to the naked eye, but in the mass, shed in millions from the gills, they appear as an extremely fine chocolate-coloured powder. Under natural conditions the spores are dispersed by air currents. A spore, falling in suitable surroundings and under the influence of favourable climatic conditions, will germinate, eventually forming mycelium. In many species of fungi the mycelium is perennial, producing spore-bearing bodies year after year. Spore dispersal in the wood-witch is not dependent upon air currents. There are no

dependent upon air-currents. There are no gills. The spores are contained in the fetid darkgreen mucus on the exterior of the cap. Flies, attracted by the smell, devour this slimy material, and the spores passing uninjured through their bodies, are capable of germination. The fungus, therefore, by means of its odour advertises its presence to flies, provides them with a delectable meal, and utilises them

for the dissemination of its spores.

The rapid growth of fungi is proverbial, and in the wood-witch speed of development is exemplified in a striking manner. The underground mycelium, white and cord-like, produces a spherical body as big as a hen's egg. It is



WOOD-WITCH OR STINKHORN FUNGUS. An undeveloped specimen in the "egg" stage is on the left

rather soft to the touch, and beneath its tough, white skin is a translucent jelly-like material surrounding the developing toadstool within. The "egg" after its appearance at the surface of the soil, takes some days to mature. In some country districts it is called, at this stage, a Ghost's Egg or Devil's Egg. When ripe, the "egg" ruptures at the top and the long stem with its slimy cap grows rapidly upwards. Growth is completed in three or four hours (or under certain conditions even more rapidly); its action is rather like a slow-motion Jack-in-the-box.

The evil smell emanates from the olive-

green mucus, for when this has been devoured by flies, only clinging traces of the odour are evident. The wood-witch may appear at any time from April to November, and is usually found in the shade of woodland undergrowth, or in garden shrubberies.



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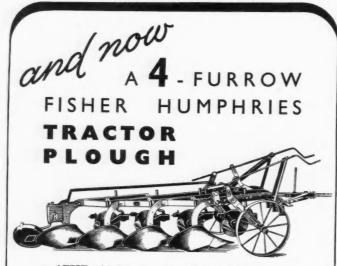
During the war years alone, British crop production rose from 44 million to 62 million tons annually—thanks largely to the greatly increased use of farm tractors. Between 1940 and 1944, it is estimated that of the total U.K. production of three and four wheeled tractors, over 90°_{\circ} were Fordsons!

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FARMING NOTES

WHEN STRAW IS PLOUGHED IN

Y chance my field of potatoes B provides a telling demonstration of the effects of ploughing in straw. We did not in fact plough in bare straw before the potatoes were We did not in fact plough in planted, but some of the manure put out in the rows straight from a cattleyard was very strawy in nature. In other words the fibre of the straw had not been rotted down into well-made manure. To-day it is obvious, exactly to a row in the field, where this fresh manure was put out. The potato haulm is paler in colour than over the rest of the field, which had well-rotted manure. The whole field, I should add, manure. The whole field, I should add, had a complete dressing of balanced fertilisers, potash, phosphates and nitrogen, in addition to the farm-yard manure. It will be interesting to see how these two parts of the field go on through the season. Will the yield of tubers on the ground that got the strawy manure be considerably less than from the rest of the field? The explanation of what has happened so far is that the fungi and bacteria which break down straw take up nitrogen in break down straw take up nitrogen in the process. In doing their work they have temporarily deprived the potato plants of some of the nitrogen which would otherwise have been available to them. Hence the paler colour of the foliage. This example of the effect of straw in the soil has a bearing on the disposal of straw on the stubbles left behind by the combine harvesters which we shall see used in greater numbers during the next few weeks. In practice the action of fungi and bacteria in taking up available nitrobacteria in taking up available intro-gen is an advantage in a wet autumn when nitrates are liable to be washed out of the soil. They may actually conserve nitrogen which would otherwise be lost in drainage. The recom-mendation I have heard a technical officer give is to add sulphate of ammonia to the stubble where there is straw to be ploughed in. Given at the rate of 34-1 cwt. per ton of straw, preferably when the straw is wet after rain, this will speed up the rotting of the straw when it is buried by the plough. It has been found that still better results are obtained if part of the nitrogen is withheld until the spring, when it is available for imme-diate use by the crop.

Farrowing Sows

A GRANT of £4 a head is being paid by the Government for each sow or gilt farrowing between August 1 and October 31. This is some compensation for pig-keepers, who are now faced with the necessity of cutting down their breeding stock because there will be precious little in the way of feeding-stuffs for pigs in the autumn and winter. The farmer who has sows farrowing in the near future must expect to take a poor price for the young pigs as everyone will be in the same plight as he is. Domestic pig-keepers are ruled out of the Government's beneficence, but all those who have applied to the Agricultural Executive Committees for the usual farrowing ration allowed for sows during the qualifying period will receive application forms for the grant. If they hear nothing, they should write themselves. An inspection of the sow and litter may be required as a contion of the payment of grant. This is another strange job thrust on the Committees.

New Committees

In a few counties the new committees who are the successors of the War Agricultural Committees have taken office, but the process of appointment by the Minister has been a long-drawnout affair. It cannot always have been easy to reconcile the nominations

made by the various agricultural organisations with the need for heping a team that would carry on uninterruptedly the functions of the disconnittees. The Central Landow ers Association and the two farm-wor ers Unions, as well as the Natsual Farmers' Union, all have the right to put forward nominees from whom the Minister has to select the men he will appoint to the Committee. In the two counties where I know the persetalities concerned, the nominations had by these organisations should be acceptable to the Minister and be ought to have no difficulty in finding suitable men for the committee. But I hear of other counties where the nominees put forward are not favoured by the Ministry's Land Commissioner who is the man on the spot on whom the Department relies for advice, am told that one organisation has been asked to think again, and put forwarf fresh names for the Minister's choice Naturally enough the Ministry wait committee members who will he amenable, as the Minister's agents, a carrying out Government policy addition to their qualifications as me of good local repute whose word caries weight with farmers, landownes and farm-workers.

TH

Better Grass Land

THOSE who are concerned with the technicalities of breeding herbag plants and the management of ley and permanent pastures for optimur output will be interested in a new publication with the title Journal of British Grassland Society. Copiemay be obtained from the Society's secretary at the Agricultural Research Buildings, Penglais, Aberystwyth. Sir George Stapledon makes clear his view that the grass-land problems of the future centre almost wholly on the ley. The duty of scientists and technicians is to make the ley fool-proof in all respects and in all places. It should be a safe and nutritious feed for animals at all times and a thriving crop on the poor lands and the fat lands. There is no hard and fast line of demarcation between the good and the poor lands. That has been one of the outstanding agricultural lessons of the war. We have found what the technicians call "the unexpectedly high potential" of hill and marginal land in terms of livestock production. Properly managed and judiciously regrassed we have, as Sir George Stapledon says, land not only capable of rearing and maintaining a large head of cattle and sheep but capable of fattening lambs and bringing beef animals to a forward condition. Jore important still: our hill and marginal land in productive order can be made a great reservoir for livestock contributing to the intensity of the farming on the better lands. There is truth in the assertion that we cannot farm our fat lands properly and to the bet national advantage unless we also farm our hill and marginal lands their full capacity.

Dairying Practice

MR. FRANK H. GARNER has written another straightforward farming textbook—British Dairying (Longmans, Green, 21s.). Until recently Mr. Garner was a University lecturer in agriculture at Cambrid e, so he is sure of his facts and has the knack of presenting them in a form readily understood by the novice. This is a book for the learner and it can be wholly recommended as such. It is not a book from which the up-to-date dairy farmer will learn a great deal. He will find his own opinions confirmed by Mr. Garner.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

LORD PARMOOR'S LAND SALE

HE Parmoor estate of 1,265 acres at Hambleden, six miles from Henley-on-Thames, and the hammer of Messrs. Nicholas Mr. vincent and Mr. Coltman in turn for the owner, had arranged for the group by to be dealt with in 46 lots, and a man of the end of the auction only the man of the end of the auction only the man of the form all lots aggregating 27 acres, and three or lot of the control of the c

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The shooting over the whole estate is let for this season and the sporting rights are reserved until next February. Messrs. Nicholas prepared finely illustrated particulars of the property. The first Lord Parmoor formerly Mr. C. A. Cripps, Q.C.) held the property for well over 30 years. The buyers at the auction have to pay sums varying from £75 upwards for the growing timber on the various lots.

ACTIVITY ON THE KENT COAST

A REMARKABLE burst of activity in the market for freeholds in the vicinity of Hythe, Kent, is worth notice. First came the sale of the Imperial Hotel, Hythe, by order of the Southern Railway Company. This property was sold for £20,000, as announced in COUNTRY LIFE of July 12, by Mr. Alfred J. Burrows (Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons). The sale of Lympne Castle on behalf of Mr. Henry Beecham was

Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons). The sale of Lympne Castle on behalf of Mr. Henry Beecham was announced on July 26.

It can now be revealed that Port Lympne, the late Sir Philip Sassoon's palatial country house has been sold with 286 acres by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The late Sir Herbert Baker designed the structural part of the house in 1913. Mr. Philip Tilden was the architect of additional features in the year 1919, and in 1931 the great stone stairway was constructed. This stately external flight of 125 steps leads to the top of the cliff, and from that point there is an inspiring outlook over the sea and Romney Marsh. One of the rooms is decorated by paintings by Mr. Rex

"THE WESTWARD TREND"

WHAT came to be known as the Westward trend set in 20 years ap, with the migration of firms in what was called the soft goods centre of the City to Golden Square and other paces handy to Regent Street. The reason was that those firms desired to be nearer to their customers, the etailers of dress materials, trimmings and other goods of that kind. The premises which such firms vacated in the City were easily re-let, though not always at as much as had been paid a reads. Now "the Westward trend"

is taking on a new and somewhat serious aspect, serious for the future prosperity of certain parts of the City, inasmuch as firms that have carried on important businesses for a long while seem to be deciding that the prospect of the redevelopment of bombed areas like Paternoster Row and between Cheapside and the Thames is too remote to justify them in waiting any longer before acquiring permanent quarters in the City.

The latest announcement is that

The latest announcement is that a firm that was founded in Paternoster Row in 1724 intends henceforth to concentrate its London business in the neighbourhood of Bond Street. This is Longmans, Green and Co., Limited, the publishers. Their Paternoster Row premises were destroyed in 1940, and the firm has since been at Putney. Now the firm has acquired a long lease of Nos. 6 and 7, Clifford Street, and will convert the building to offices. The property was formerly well known as Almond's Hotel, until the American Red Cross obtained possession and renamed it the Reindeer Club. Messrs. E. A. Shaw and Partners acted for Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., and Messrs. George Trollope and Sons for the owners.

SALE OF A SUSSEX SEAT

STREAT PLACE, an early 17th-century manorial house, six miles from Hayward's Heath, Sussex, and five miles from Lewes, has been sold with 58 acres for £10,000 by Messrs. Fox and Sons, by order of Mr. W. R. FitzHugh's executors. The house is externally a fine example of its period, and in one of the rooms there is oak panelling divided by slender pilasters of carved work surmounted by a cornice inscribed with pious maxims. Two arched recesses over the fireplace, each of which encloses three ostrich feathers and *Ich Dien*, are presumed to date from 1612.

to date from 1612.

For the same vendors the firm has sold properties totalling over £28,000, including Westmeston Place and 42 acres (for £9,000), a noble old manor house in its time, but for a long while used as a farm-house. The agents have suggested that certain alterations of the house, and the demolition of adjacent farm buildings, as well as a replanning of the grounds, would greatly enhance the attractiveness and the value of the property. Records of Westmeston Place begin with its ownership in 1439 by Sir Robert de Poynings. Later it passed to the Earl of Northumberland and then to Sir Thomas Meryll, who conveyed it in 1539 to John Michelborne. Mr. FitzHugh's ancestors purchased the estate in the year 1607.

WILTSHIRE FARMS

APPROXIMATELY 540 acres of farms at Hannington Wick, near Highworth, Wiltshire, have realised just over £40,000 through Messrs. Jackson Stops Cirencester office. One small holding of 56 acres made £111 an acre. The Somerset home for many years of the late Lady Fox, known as The Manor at Brent Knoll, near Highbridge, has been sold by the same firm for £7,600.

LAND IN PAYMENT OF DEATH DUTIES

MESSRS. JOHN D. WOOD AND CO., conducted the negotiations between the trustees of the Wynnstay estate and the Government for the transfer by their clients of the Glanllyn portion of the estate in payment of death duties. The 33,000 acres involved in the surrender include Lake Bala.

ARBITER.

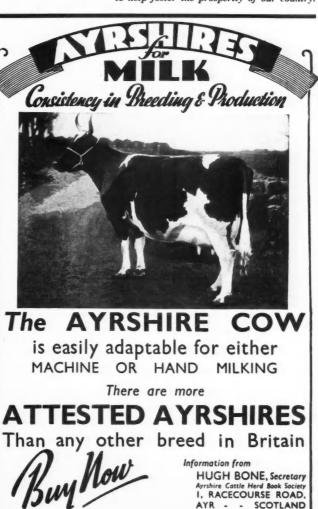


He always took his bread and spread, his bacon and egg, his boiled beef and carrots wholly for granted. Rationing — well, that was something to do with war. Afterwards everything would be all right. But now he finds that everything is far from right with the farm of the world. The shortage of food has lifted his eyes from the shop counters where food just happened along, to focus on the fields where food must be grown expertly, laboriously and in its own unalterable time. He now realises that he has always lived inescapably on the land. If he is to be well fed, the soil of his country must be well fed. Fed with the muck from the midden. Fed also with those fertilizers which are making the soil of our counties more productive than ever before. That is why even the lorry driver as well as the farmer has good cause to remember—



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Photographs: ANTHONY BUCKLEY

FIRST POINTERS FOR AUTUMN



Long jacket with flared peplum back, nipped waist, pencil skirt in tobacco brown and oatmeal herring-bone tweed by Dorville

Box jacket in natural Canadian mink, cuffed and banded horizontally. National Fur Co. Off-the-face toque in velvet from Pissot and Pavy

The forward movement for a white fur felt especially designed to wear with mink. Hugh Beresford



THE collections of the great wholesalers have been shown recently in London to buyers from all over this country and many from abroad, and they give us the first fashion pointers for the autumn. Clothes are to be more feminine, full of seams, gores, gussets, pleats, embroidery, flares and drapery. But they remain unostentatious clothes all the same, for decoration is treated with discretion, and the cut is basically simple.

Colours are rich and mixed with great subtlety. Day skirts are longer, sometimes distinctly full; others are so skin-tight that they are nicked at the hem, draped like the hobbles and harem skirts of the early 1900s. Afternoon and cocktail dresses are longer; most skirts have dropped as much as two inches, others are mid-calf length. Sleeves are almost non-existent on many of these dresses, even on wool dresses as well as the lighter rayon crêpes and georgettes. On others, they puff above a tight band set just above the elbow. On coats, sleeves are large and important looking.

The waist is accented on everything—the nipped-in look of the summer continues and is accentuated, and when coats hang straight they are voluminous to show off the tiny waist on the dress or suit worn below.

Hats continue to be a major excitement, effervescing with trimmings; many have crowns that fit them firmly on the back of the head. Toques that sit on top and berets that slip back to be worn as haloes are shown for the first autumn suits and coatfrocks. Aage Thaarup is featuring Gothic points on felt and velvet toques and berets that are four or five inches thick. On some adorable little round-crowned felts that are made to be worn on the back, the point is cut out of the brim in front. He is using a new pink for velvet in a soft crushed-strawberry shade that is wonderful with black, or the fashionable mole tones; also mushroom, silver-grey and cinnamon. Round muffins of velvet are worn



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straight on the top and have flaps at the side that carry out the Gothic theme. A small silver-grey sailor has quills in shades of grey and brown set all round like a windmill. For cocktail dresses Mr. Thaarup is showing tulle and lace bonnets shaped like the coifs in Flemish primitives. Wings of tulle project either side from a tight cap and end above the ears.

WEEDS, absentees from the collec-I tions for most of the war, are filtering back; coating tweeds, suit weights and fine dress ones transforming the scene. Immediately they appear the winter clothes look lively, for the colours are glorious, and intricate plaids, checks and stripes bring gaiety to the winter as the skilled craftsmen return to the mills to weave them. There are the striped Scotch tweeds modelled with great success for top-coats by Rima and Marcus. Some lovely plaids are shown by Heather Mills; sequences of silver and slate greys by Gardiner of Selkirk. It is pleasant to see fine dress-weight tweeds again. After the stripes, diagonals are most prominent and some tiny, intricate weaves that look like pages of music or Fair Isle designs. Spectator show some wonderful rough tweed coats.

Town suits and ensembles of dress and jacket are shown in all the collections, either black or in dark rich colours: mulberry, pewter grey, mushroom, Burgundy, lichen greens, mole and elephant greys with an undertone of purple or olive green. Generally, there is a tubular dress underneath with a tight, slightly draped skirt and a sleeve so short as to be almost non-existent. Décolletés are low, shaped or wedge-shaped. Jackets are hip-length, much waisted, with, in front either



Chestnut brown velours winter coat with deep armholes, bishop's sleeves, turn-down collar and inlet waistband.

side, gathered pockets that jut well out. Hershelle braid their jackets and give them immense plastic buttons or carved jet buttons and black velvet trimmings. Rima show an elegant black ensemble in a smooth woollen and discreetly embroider the top of the jacket and the tubular dress with sprays of sparkling jet leaves.

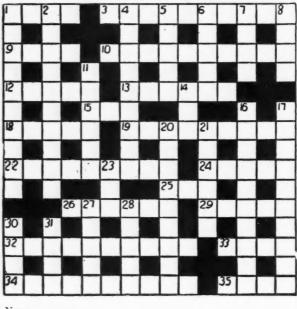
A new fine woollen is woven in stripes of three dimensions. They make a dress a jacket in two tones of silver-grey with the broadest stripe for the skirt, the medium for the long jacket, and the narrow us for piping and facing. The jersey froc in the Spectator collections are interesting. They are in spring-like pastes specially designed for wearing under a fur coat—oyster, a mauvy grey, hyacinin mushroom, banana. Spectator decorate town ensembles with tassels of bronze and oxidised-silver beads dangling on the pockets of jacket and dress. They are using a medium-weight duveteen in tomato, slate blue and lavender.

Coats follow the prevailing lines with an emphasised waist, a wide waist, a wide ded shoulders, hemline, wide, rounded important sleeves, and tiny collars. Many have folds set in front both above and below the waistline, others many unpressed pleats. Some of the striped coats are cut on the fitting lines of a redingote. Coats for this winter are made to be worn over a contrast. Even when the ensemble is in one of the sequences of woollen, the fabric that makes the dress is often patterned when the coat is plain, and vice versa. An interesting coat in the Spectator couture collection buttons spirally round the figure, starting on the left of the chest and continuing under the left arm round to the back.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS

wo guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions n a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 863, COUNTRY LIFE, 10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, August 15, 1946.

This Competition does not apply to the United States



Name				 ***********	 **********		
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SOLUTION TO No. 862. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of August 2, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—I and 5, Sherwood Forest; 9, Limerick; 10, Stolen; 11, Condense; 12, Oracle; 14, Coloration; 18, Overdrafts; 22, Failed; 23, Accident; 24, Lentil; 25, Plantain; 26 and 27, Borderline case.

DOWN.—I, Solace; 2, Ermine; 3, Warden; 4, Occasional; 6, Outbreak; 7, Eelectic; 8, Tenpenny; 13, Botticelli; 15, Golf club; 16, Beginner; 17, Adhesive; 19, Fiancé; 20, Nevada; 21, Stance.

ACROSS

1 and 3. In Shakespeare's *Globe* the groundling's view of the sky above? (4, 2, 3, 5)
9. Pigeon house (4)
10. Like the Captain's fears about the anchorage? (10)
12. Goes with two thirds of a yard (5)
13. One way to do so is to give 14 down (6)
15. After this point age would not be on the spot (3)
18. Heat measure (5)
19. Rise (9)

Rise (9)

19. Rise (9)
22. I will make the artillery regulation (9)
24. Teach in a muddled way and make a bad lot (5)
25. "The unplumb'd, salt, estranging —"

—Matthew Arnold (3)

26. Casar's war (6)
29. Lamps re-set for singing (5)
32. It can be made with extreme nip (10)
33. Knock out (4)
34 and 35. Crafty Mr. Singleman (8, 2, 4)

It is hard to sink so low (4, 6)
 Used as port (anagr.) (10)

4. It is strangely made up of arm in foot (11)

5. "And this our life, exempt from public —Shakespeare (5)

6. Enlarge the Women's Institute's lair (5

Stagger in the dance (4)

8. Epsom Salts, perhaps (4)
11. How queer of him, he's out! (3, 3)

14. Sometimes given a ring (3)

16. Indeed, a generous man (10)17. The Bank's are seen without being heard (10)

20. Sound, in effect growing stronger (9)

21. South Africa helps to provide the way or tin the end (6)

23. Everything to be seen in 26 (3)

27. Eager to come to terms (5)

28. Another world (5)

30. Just out of the gutter (4)

"The legend of an — hour
"A child I dreamed, and dream it still"
—G. K. Chesterton (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 861

Miss D. Lyall,

6, Astell Street,

Chelsea, London, S.W.S.

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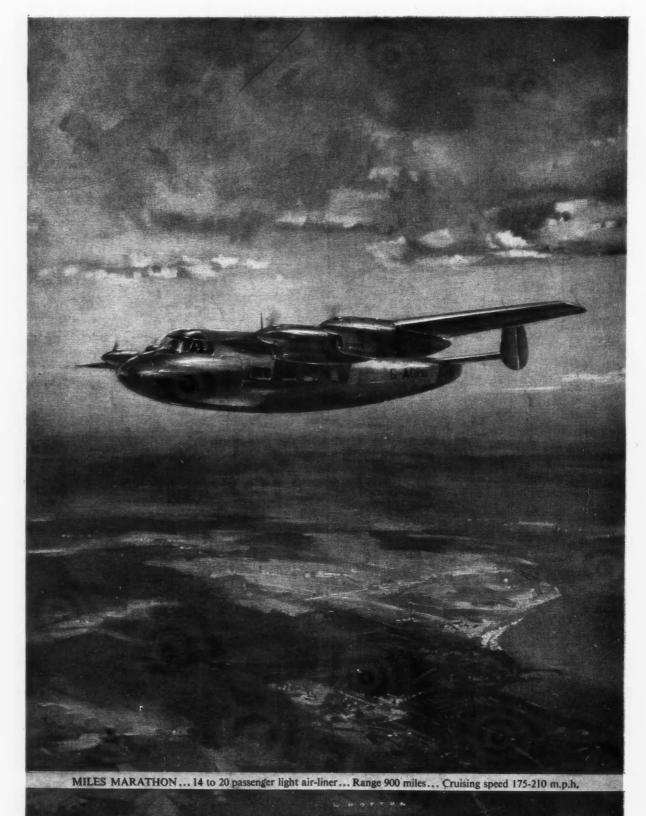


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